



## OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

## SOME REMINISCENCES OF A NOVELIST.

BY JOSEPH HATTON.

AUTHOR OF "CLIFFE," "THE OLD HOUSE AT SANDWICH," "GRIEVE, LONDON," "MERRIMAN," "KENRICK," &amp;c.

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You ask me why I first began to write either as author or journalist? I refer you to my earliest memories and to my strange surroundings.

George Stephenson had settled down at Tapton House, Chesterfield, at a ripe old age, when I was a small boy playing in his park. His domain was approached by a steep ascent from the highway, and the road was called "The Forty Steps." At the foot of a private pathway to his park ran the Midland Railway, which he had constructed, and I often saw him standing along their iron road to London.

Before I was old enough to appreciate the fact that one day he had pretended to chase me out of his grounds for the sin of birds-nesting, and had patted my head with his great, strong hand, and said something about not minding if I did not break down the fences (in which remark there must have been a gentle irony), he died, and I saw his funeral creeping through the sleepy old town and heard the bell in the crooked steeple sobbing once in every minute.

Not far from my father's house and place of business there was a curious old hall, the owner of which kept a menagerie of wild beasts. Royal and other remarkable people were continually arriving at the station on their way to Chatsworth. There were real ghosts to be seen in the churchyard, and a haunted house, with flights of bats and an occasional owl as tenants, was a familiar relic of Chancery and mystery on the outskirts of the borough where I was a boy.

One morning on my way to school, I was present at the ghastly discovery of a murder. I recall a realistic map of the crime which my father drew to illustrate a journalistic description of it, and I remember how a strange darkness fell upon the town at the moment when one of the murderers was hanged at Derby. The face of a supposed confederate, who continued to live on near the scene of the awful deed, is familiar in my memory to this day.

The last coaches were being run off the road by the first railways, and the Waverley novels were famous in the land. My father went to London and brought back his portrait painted by the sun; and the lights and shadows of the world's romance fell even upon the benighted town of my youth, and intensified the local mysteries of existence. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth had written one of his novels in Chesterfield. The great magician's "Peveril of the Peak" had to do with the country beyond the hills that shut us in on the north, and made the distant country along the white highway over the moors a fairland, and one to see. The true value of "Besselas" lay beyond the northern heights, where, in later days, I learned that Cotton and Walton went to fish and Tom Moore wrote "Those Evening Bells." I often wandered miles and miles to find the other side of those hills and moors, and to-day the music of the rivers that run through the Peak country mingle, in my imagination, their pleasant harmonies with the rush and roar of the London streets.

My father was a printer and publisher. He was very proud of his business, and would frequently mention the fact that printers were entitled, by Act of Parliament, to wear swords. He was also proud of his descent, spelt his coat-of-arms, and talked of our ancestor's friendly relationship with Queen Elizabeth. In a mysterious bookcase he treasured several works bearing upon the family distinction, but what was of much more importance to me, he had a wonderfully illustrated Shakespeare, an equally attractive "Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Iliad," and the "Odyssey," also full of plates, besides many curious old books of fiction, poetry, and travel. There were occasions when he would read these books with me; but he did not approve of the antic studies which adorned Homer, and my knowledge of the classics had therefore to be more or less surreptitiously obtained.

When it was settled that I should be brought up to the profession of the law, I was introduced into the office of the Town Clerk, whose plurality of appointments covered that of clerk to the new County Courts, clerk to the magistrates, and several other official and important positions. Mr. William Waller was a short gentleman with a long ancestry. His chief predecessor on the roll of fame fought at Agincourt, and his coat-of-arms was of a far more elaborate character and probably more clearly and definitely inherited than that which my father exhibited in a frame of gold. He was a bright, quick, scrupulously well-dressed man. Mr. William Waller had the habit of authority, was very severe when occasion demanded it, and particularly genial when he cared to be so.

The residence of the Town Clerk was also his office. The private hall, which opened upon suites of noble rooms, was entered by a flight of steps in the centre of the mansion. The offices were approached through massive iron gates at the side. It was a fine old red brick house, situated in a corner of one of the finest market-places in the world, and I remember the market when at "May Fair" it was crowded with shows, bazaars, roundabouts, boxing booths, circuses, theatres, and everything under the sun that belonged to such old-fashioned gatherings as this one, and the still more famous fairs of Nottingham, Lincoln, and Sheffield. On these occasions we often had exciting and dramatic charges to hear in the rooms of the magistrates' clerk, and I developed with speed a capacity for taking depositions, to say nothing, as time went on, of suggesting to the clerk questions which had been overlooked, either in favour of or against the prisoner, as the case might be. A natural modesty and a deep interest in the work, I suspect, obtained for me a kindly toleration for what might otherwise have simply ended in my being snubbed. The magistrates' clerk, with his famous record from Agincourt, grew to like me. I often dined with him. He would frequently tell me incidents of the histories of his ancestors, whose pictures hung upon his walls, and he possessed curious manuscripts of his own besides those which belonged to his offices. At odd times the contemplation of these things set me wondering about the curious surroundings of my young life which all unconsciously inspired my days with an indefinable charm. From the window which my desk commanded I could almost see one of the schoolhouses where I had learned what little Latin I knew and such vagabond habits as belonged to the school-boy games and jests of those rough-and-ready days in that rough-and-ready town. A brook ran by the schoolhouse. I followed its windings and its floodings on holidays for many miles into woods and forests, through daisy meadows, past sills mills, and by villages that came down to the edge of the stream in picturesquely confused of forge and ferry, of cottage and farmyard.

One day I was inspired to turn this harmless brook into a mighty river, and fight, in imagination upon its banks, savages of the stereotyped order, finally bringing to my aid companies of British troops such as I had seen marching through the Chesterfield market-place to their barracks in the large towns beyond. These auxiliaries, of course, settled the savages and relieved me just as I was on the point of annihilation. I set all this forth in a little book illustrated by myself, and then I remembered that this was only a revival of a similar work I had composed at a very much earlier age. My father had a brother fighting in the Madras wars, and we received letters describing the conflicts which set my imagination working in that direction. These first works of mine were only produced for private circulation; but I followed them up with an account of the tragedy of St. George and the Dragon, as the minstrels of the time performed it with the entire ritual, which had the honour of an introduction to the heroic

tragedy London News, and I had the honour of receiving it back with a polite expression of regret that it was not suitable for the columns of that to me particularly delightful paper. From this time forth I gradually found myself thinking more of the destination of the river that ran through the town of the romance of the war at the Cape; of the strange adventures of "The Last of the Mohicans"; of the ghost in "Hamlet"; of Mr. Waller's fighting ancestors; of the reasons for a ghost haunting that desolate old house on Hady Hill, than of those law studies which were becoming necessary to the articles of professional apprenticeship with which my friend and employer was to honour me.

Then came an election for the county, in which Chesterfield was very active (my father more particularly), followed by the discovery of the necessity for one of the political parties of a newspaper. Nobody was satisfied with the existing journal. My father had added other miscellaneous business to his chief one of printer and bookseller, had made money; was in receipt of a good income, which enabled me to be more or less of a boyish swell; and he did what many a founder of a new newspaper has done, he liked to pretty well break his heart over his enterprise and leave it to be developed into a fine property by his successors. Before that time arrived I was a voluntary exile from the curious old borough, with its steeples that, bending their heads one day in honour of an interesting event, had never since assumed an upright position; its one or two Anglo-French families, the result of paroises granted during the Peninsular wars; its eccentric characters; its grotesque superstitions; its flooring schoolmasters; its foxed in kennels (a common sight in the yards of such houses as the Wallers); its old world fairs; and the sylvan groves that hemmed it round about before the coal and iron miners came trooping into the place, blackening its ancient footpaths and turning its meandering brook into a sewer and a drain of vile manufacturing.

Under the pressure of my destiny, I suppose, I treated my friend and illustrious patron ungratefully. I gave up the law and went upon my father's paper as a reporter, freelance, composer, anything. His editor was a man of considerable academic acquirements, and my father was a man of very great regard to the journalistic work and management he had set himself. Between them they did not sufficiently appreciate the younger who had given up the law and his pleasant associations at the great house in the corner of the market-place, whereupon their defeat, though disappointed, novice sent his contributions to the county paper at Derby, where they were well received by Mr. Adams, the editor of *The Reporter*, who sent me kindly and encouraging messages. At this time I read and studied with all my might—only a boy all the time. I wrote shorthand, had a private tutor for French, and a coach for Latin, my recreation being music, and in this I was considered sufficiently proficient to play a piano forte solo at a local concert. I began to feel, as I say, that pressure of my destiny which pushed me from my legal chair into the worry and scurvy of journalism; and whether it was that same worry and scurvy that influenced my father's temper or my own boyish arrogance and impracticability, I know not; but one day I took the desperate resolve of being quite of all control, parental or otherwise; and I ran away from home. I have described this incident more or less truthfully in the novel of "Christopher Kenrick." The fact that in doing so I have adapted from my life some other truthful occurrences, has led friends of mine belonging to those days to mix up truth with fiction to their inexcitable confusion and occasionally to my great amusement. For instance, Christopher played the fiddle in the orchestra of a provincial town; a friend of mine swore he remembered me playing the fiddle in the orchestra at Lincoln; a gentleman in a railway train once told me he knew me very well, I ran away from home and sung "Robin Adair" opposite a roadside house to get a bit of bread, and in the end married the owner's daughter. Oh, yes, knew me intimately! I was an oldish chap now, had a fine estate in Worcestershire, and had recently been made a magistrate. All this he had learned from "Christopher Kenrick," a novel which will always have a special interest for me. I wrote it for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, not signing it until the last chapter, so that for many months it was practically an anonymous work. The editor of *Appleton's Magazine* annexed it, and the story had quite a vogue in America—I think it was my third novel—and when it was published in volume form a very accomplished essayist wrote an article in *Appleton's* upon three novels in which much of the personal life of the authors was supposed to be interwoven with the adventures of the heroes. These three novels were Thackeray's "Philip," Dickens's "David Copperfield," and my shorter story of "Christopher Kenrick." It was this story that led to my acquaintance with William Black. A remarkable review of the novel appeared in the *London Review*. I wrote to the editor telling him that the writer was so much sympathetic with my own views of the art of fiction, and was evidently so thoroughly a master of the no less difficult art of criticism, and above all, had been so kind and generous in his treatment of my work, that it was not altogether outside the etiquette of journalism I would like to be able to thank him by name if not in person. The reply came from the reviewer himself, assuring me that his article on "Christopher Kenrick" was only an act of just criticism, that he had thoroughly enjoyed the book, and was glad to have had the opportunity of saying what he thought of it. He signed himself "William Black," and then I learned that he was himself just beginning to challenge criticism and fortune as a novelist—an instance of how novelists hate each other, and stab each other in the back, and establish cliques for box-rolling purposes, which, it seems to me, well worth putting on record.Another word or two about this favourite child of mine. When first I went to America, a perfect stranger as I thought, and without taking more than one or two letters of introduction, there was a little supper at the Century Club, at which I was present. A gentleman rose to propose my health. He was Stoddart, the poet, and in the course of his remarks he quoted a passage from "Christopher Kenrick" which, I need hardly say, in distinguished company, which included Bayard Taylor, Steadman, Winter, Noah Brooks, Watson, and others, considerably overcame me and made my reply, if not very eloquent, at least very earnest and full of a deep gratitude which I always feel towards America. A few days later, I was publicly entertained at the Lotos Club, and for some eight or nine years was the London representative of the then most literary day in America. You asked me not only why I first began to think I have some reminiscences of my work. I think I have shown you that I began to write because I could not help it. I fear my reminiscences of "Christopher Kenrick" are more complimentary to myself than is consistent with that sense of modesty which I hope has always influenced my life and actions. It is nevertheless in these days, above all others that have gone before, a mistake to light your light under a bushel. I remember an interesting case in point. When Lord Napier of Magdala visited Worcester I was a resident of that picturesque old city, proprietor of the county journal, and, at the same time, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, with chambers in town. There was a very pleasant modest gentleman residing near Worcester, who occasionally came into the city and took a modest part in its affairs. His name was Cocks, and he was a C.B. When it was decided that the city should give Lord Napier of Magdala a public breakfast, Mr. Cocks called upon me to know if I could obtain for him an invitation to be present at this interesting assembly. "I knew Lord Napier many years ago," he said. "No man from his social position was more entitled to be present as a guest; but Mr. Cocks was a modest gentleman, and had, therefore, been overlooked. The man who overlooks himself in life may expect the world to overlook him. This invitation was duly obtained, and at the breakfast I had already had the honour of an introduction to the heroic

I could repeat by heart. This I sent to the heroic

To MAKE A GOLD PLATE CUP—Mix well together one pound of fine gold, one pound of silver, one pound of copper, two pounds of tin, a little salt and spice, and a quarter of a pound of sugar; rub in a quarter of a pound of butter and six oz. of suet; 2oz. currants, and 1oz. candied peel; moisten the whole with two eggs and half a teacupful of milk, previously beaten together; have in a small oven over moderate heat.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

## THE DIVORCE COURT.

Guy v. Guy.—This was a petition presented by the wife praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct and desertion of her husband, a licensed victualler, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Guy said she was married to the respondent, William James Guy, on the 19th of March, 1877, at Blackpool, and after that they lived at various places in Cumberland. At that time the respondent had an income which was sufficient for their support. He had been a farmer. They lived in Whitehaven in 1878, and there was one child. For some time they lived happily, but subsequently his conduct towards her changed. He then stayed away from home for different periods, sometimes as long as three weeks together. This state of affairs went on until the year 1883, and she then became aware that he had formed an improper connection with another woman. She asked him to give the woman up, which he refused to do, and a short time after this the respondent left her (the petitioner) altogether, and she had not lived with him since.

—Mr. Justice Butt: Has he done anything for your support since he left you? Witness: Only paid the butcher's bill which he did regularly up to 1886. (Laughter.) Well, how did he come only to pay the butcher's bill? The butcher, my lord, occupied a farm belonging to the respondent.—

Mr. Justice Butt: Ab, I thought there would be some reason for it. If he had not paid the butcher's bill doubtless the butcher would have stopped the amount due out of the rent. (Laughter.) Has he done nothing else for you? No, my lord.—Mrs. Griffiths said she was a charwoman, and resided in Fleet-street, Liverpool. She was employed by the respondent, who was the landlord of the Dewdrop, at Liverpool. She knew Mr. Guy and the person who passed as Mrs. Guy were there last year, and that the two persons occupied the same apartment and passed as man and wife. The Mrs. Guy she (witness) knew was certainly not the lady who had just given evidence. She had identified Guy in the presence of Mr. Vint.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the child of the marriage.

WALKER v. WALKER AND BUCKINGHAM.—The petition was that of Mr. Henry Bird Walker, a fruit broker in the City, for a divorce by reason of his wife's misconduct with the co-respondent, butler in the service of the vicar of Esher, and who was stated to have "seen better days." The marriage took place on June 1st, 1881, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker afterwards lived together at Ivy House, Esher, there being five children of the marriage. In the course of last year the respondent made the acquaintance of Buckingham, and in August last the petitioner got possession of a letter the co-respondent had written to his wife. As she was near her confinement he did not then speak to her on the subject, but subsequently mentioned it. In the first instance she said that there had been intimacy, but do wrong between them. Later on, however, she confessed that the relations between them had been of a criminal character, and at the office of her husband's solicitor she in a written confession admitted her guilt. In the course of the evidence, Mary Courtney, formerly in the service of the parties, gave evidence as to the visits of Buckingham to Mrs. Walker, and deposed as to familiarities having been observed to have passed between them. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, with custody of the children.

HAYLEY v. HAYLEY.—In this case the petition was that of Captain Andrew Burrows Hayley, of the 11th Hussars, for a divorce by reason of the adultery of his wife with the co-respondent, Captain Gwen Richard Armstrong. Answers were filed denying the charge, but there was no defence. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Scarle appeared for the petitioner; Mr. E. Russell for the co-respondent; and Mr. Le Breton for the co-respondent.—In opening the case, Mr. Inderwick said that Captain Hayley married Miss Maud Manson, an actress, on the 26th May, 1881. He afterwards left the service and went to Honolulu, where he had an appointment. A child was born in 1882. In 1886 he was sent to India by the Government to make certain inquiries with regard to extension of commerce. The respondent was sent to London, and an allowance was made to her by her husband's mother, a lady of fortune, living in Sussex, in addition to which he also contributed to her support. While the petitioner was in India, the respondent appeared to have made the acquaintance of Captain Armstrong, an officer in the Seaforth Highlanders, it coming to Captain Hayley's knowledge that he did not mind roughing it, and to whom a sentiment of danger—(daughter)—fancied or actual—(great laughter)—was an attraction—seas of laughter—would find in the purchase of the Tanatavally estate a desirable venture. At this point a gentleman in the body of the hall rose and asked if there was no danger to be apprehended from an armed Mayo peasant ready with his gun behind a fence to shoot down the Saxon purchaser of this miserable property. (Laughter.) No doubt, he continued, this romantically situated island would furnish healthful and profitable recreation to a Burnaby, a Livingstone, or a Franklin. The auctioneer took no notice of this interruption, and gravely proceeded with his eulogy. The fortunate purchaser would, he said, find himself surrounded by a devoted and attached pensantry. (Shrieks of laughter, and a Voice: "To shoot him at the earliest opportunity.") He presented the 23 acres leased to the forty-seven tenants absolutely to them—(daughter)—with free conveyance—(great laughter)—which he could easily do at little legal expense by having the conveyance printed. (Laughter.) At this point it occurred to a would-be bidder to ask how much the tenants owed, to which the auctioneer replied, "Three years." Then the bidding commenced, and from 2600 was gradually run up to 2630, at which modest figure the 2,063 acres, residence and all, were knocked down to the bidder. The auctioneer mournfully remarking that considering the many attractions the estate possessed, the hunting, shooting—(a Voice: "Landlords") and laughter—the yachting, it had practically been given away.

CHARGE AGAINST A BOOKMAKER.

Thomas Parkinson, alias Bullock, a bookmaker, hailing from Manchester, was on Thursday re-

turned for trial at the next Downpatrick Quarter Sessions on a charge of stealing a purse of money belonging to a man named Archibald at the last

Downpatrick races.

SELLING AN IRISH ESTATE.

At the City of London Auction Mart on Wed-

nesday, Messrs. Dowsett and Co., acting for the

trustees of the will of the late Earl of

Cavan, put up for sale the Tanatavally estate,

in the island of Achill, county Mayo,

comprising 2,063 acres of freehold land, with

residence, &amp;c. There was an unusually large and

an extraordinarily merry company present, includ-

ing many City merchants, stockbrokers, &amp;c. The

auctioneer spoke at considerable length, and in the

orthodox eulogistic style, upon the merits of the

property. It possessed remarkable qualities of

sport, and men of enterprise and pluck, who did

not mind roughing it, and to whom a sentiment

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BARNARD'S INN.

Barnard's Inn, between Fetter-lane and Staple

Inn, one of the few genuine pieces of an-

tiquity in that part, and the last survivor of

the old inns of court, now disused, is destined to

fall under the auctioneer's hammer in the early

part of the summer. It is absolutely freehold,

and forms a parish by itself, and covers about

28,000 superficial feet. The hall and the library of

## THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KENWELL," "THE ATONEMENT OF LEAH DUNDAS," "FASTON CAREW," &amp;c. &amp;c.

## BOOK THE SECOND.

## CHAPTER VIII.

AT THE KINGHOUSE ARMS.

The position was undoubtedly awkward. Anthony Harford was the guest of Mrs. Aspiline, who hated the Clanricardes, and, irresistibly attracted by the Clanricardes, who did not visit the Aspilines. What was to be done? There was a certain honour to be observed in small things as in large, and it savoured of treachery and disloyalty to make a friend's house the point of departure for negotiations with his enemy.

At first, after he came back from Les Sables, and while his whole being was full of that new charm-like music still vibrating in the air—Anthony had done his best to bring about some kind of better feeling on the part of that usually good-natured Cooky—that naturally gentle, because phlegmatic, Anne. But he found them obdurate. Their pride had been wounded; their social interests had been damaged by the Frenchwoman's pronounced disdain; and feelings are like everything else—the longer they have lived the tougher and harder they become, till time does his inevitable work, when they fall into dust and nothingness under his hand.

Here, then, was the awkwardness of the position. Anthony would not leave Kingshouse just yet, and he could not stay at Hindfieet if he intended to improve his acquaintance with the Clanricardes, as he certainly would. For what else should he remain here at all? Even Lady Elizabeth, sweet as she was and delightful as he had found her—just on the brink, too, as he had been; just on the brink, looking for her face in the magic fountain—even she could not have kept him; nor could her people, nor could his present hostess. But that tall, dark-haired girl, with her fatal charm—ah! that was another matter. To see her again and often—to get to know her and to prove her—to win her to himself, and wear her on his heart for all his life, as his flower of love and the jewel of his treasury—yes, for Estelle he must stay and could not go. And yet he could not stay at Hindfieet.

Wherefore, making so far a clean breast of it, he told Mrs. Aspiline what was on his mind as relating to her and "those people at Lissos," as she called them; and how impossible he felt it to accept her hospitality while using his time in visiting a house which was shut against her, and which now she would not visit were it opened to her.

"I am sorry for you, Anthony," said Mrs. Aspiline, flushing a violent crimson passing into purple. "You are not the first man that manoeuvring old cat has caught, and you will not be the last. I thought you had more sense. You are old enough, I am sure."

"Old enough to know my own mind?" said Anthony gravely. "I hope so."

"When you say the Clanricardes, you mean Miss," continued Mrs. Aspiline. "I do not suppose you care much for that fool of a man who is next thing to a natural, or for Mrs. Clanricarde, either, with her pride and her finery. At her age, dressing as she does to look like a picture! I have no patience with such vanity! It is not decent; and so I tell you."

Anthony was silent. It did not come into the programme of his duty, as he conceived it, to defend Mrs. Clanricarde's millinery; but he thought again, as so often before, "What queer cusses women are when they come to loggerheads among themselves!"

"Take our advice," said Anne, putting on a little maternal air that was both becoming and entertaining; "go home to Thrift, and keep out of danger. You will repeat it if you stay here. We know all about these people better than you do."

"I do not suppose there is much harm in knowing them," said Anthony, even more gravely than before.

"Well, I don't know what you call harm," said Mrs. Aspiline. "If right and left, and Tom, Dick, and Harry's no harm, then there is none, I suppose. But I know I would have been sorry enough if any daughter of mine had been hawked about all over the place, as Mrs. Clanricarde has hawked her!"

Anthony's bronzed face became strangely livid as well as stern. It seemed to suddenly set like so much metal, and to become rigid like death.

"I reckon there's not much chance of placing any girl about in such a God-forsaken old place as this," he said with forced quietness.

"Then isn't there, just?" returned Mrs. Aspiline.

"First, that Mr. Charles Osborne, who has a cough like a chalyard and not a penny-piece to bless himself with; and then that mooncup at Redhill yonder, that Caleb Stage, that I declare I would not touch with the end of a mop-stick. That

"For society. I dare say his own place is dull," said my lady, like a woman, having a reason always ready.

"I should not think the Kinghouse Arms a very lively look-out," he returned.

"But he has us, and that compensates."

"And he seems so much interested in astronomy," said Lady Elizabeth, with unconscious diplomacy.

"So he does," said her father, "and now that we have the frost again we will ask him to dinner, and we can make a night of it up slop."

"You will freeze yourself to death some night up aloft," said the countess, just a point of querulousness—of quasi-grumbling—mingled with what else was care and consideration.

"I think I am a little, dear," was her gentle reply.

"And yet we have not ridden so very far," he said.

"No; but we have ridden fast," she returned.

"And that comes to the same thing?"

"Yes," she said, with more meaning than she knew.

To which he flung back a cheery kind of care.

in his "Poor poppet" half lost in his horse's ringing hoofs as they cantered on to the gates of home.

green and the butterfly its softer plumes. No moving life over the frozen fields or through the still air gave the sense of change. It was, so far, a dead world, crystallised into immortal loveliness—in a way unreal, and yet so beautiful—a world wherein the most fantastic images seemed natural and akin.

For the moment Lady Elizabeth forgot that other life in which she habitually dwelt—that life of suffering which she soothed, of sorrow which she shared. Breaking through that large envelope of sympathy by which her days were sometimes saddened, the high spirits natural to her age rippled up like an iridescent fountain, and she forgot that famine and misery and tears and wrongdoing stained the page of human history, and that the Messiahs must be crucified if they wish to redeem. Sweet she always was—thoughtful, unselfish, compassionate, sympathetic, but playful rarely—hilarious never. Now she laughed in that plenitude of girlish happiness which sees cause for joy and a source of mirth in the most insignificant thing that passes. She talked and laughed, and was as radiant as those sun-lighted clouds which caught the gleam on their white fleeces, so that they dazzled the eyes which looked at them.

The ear scarcely knew his dear Delight in her new mood. It was as if the moon had suddenly blazed into the noonday sun—as if the dove had changed its tremulous call for the glad song of the lark—as if the waxen lily had blushed into the damask rose. It was all the brisk and frosty air, he thought, smiling with pleasure to see his darling so gay. There was nothing in the world so good for young people as plenty of open-air exercise—horse exercise above all. He was so glad that he had assented to her proposal to ride together. He did not always ascend when she asked. He would for the future, often.

Sitting apace in her saddle, as she was part and parcel of her horse—her cheeks flushed with the rapid ride and the frosty air—her eyes as bright as they were blue, and as soft as they were bright—her air and manner full of the veritable splendour of youth, health, and good spirits—she rode through the little town whereof her father was the suzerain; and every one who saw her said, "How fair Lady Elizabeth looks to-day!" Some added, "My word! but she is a gay brave lass!" and some, "Pity she doesn't get a husband like her beauty lasts!" But all agreed that, such as she was, she was as fine a young lady as ever stepped in shoe leather, and he would have to go far who would better her.

They had time to take notes and make their boorish remarks, not boorishly intended, while she and her father stood at the door of the quaint old-fashioned little inn—that "Rats' Castle," as one visitor from London called it—and waited for Anthony's appearance. He was indoors, the servant said, but just going out. A horse was at the door. Sure enough, in a short time he came out, booted and spurred, ready for riding, and looking even handsomer than usual. There was a light in his face, a lustre in his deep-set searching eyes, a very dignity in the bearing beyond his ordinary self, though he had always those many graces in abundance. He was what he himself would have said "morealive" even than was his wont. And he was never only half vitalised, as so many are. What gave him this extra power—this additional vitality? Something spoke in his eyes when he looked at Lady Elizabeth. Was it something spoken to her personally? or was it that some thought animated him which went out to her as to all others? Was she the object or the subject? As happiness and youth and high spirits and some nameless chord of harmony laughed in every glance and sang in every word with her, so with him a man's secret passion and concentrated thought shone in his face and echoed in his voice. The two met on a different plane from the one wherein they had stood before; and to her it seemed as if they stood nearer together. But to him they were immeasurably farther off. And yet he said to himself,

"I wish she was my sister."

The three rode off together through the town, and the gossips perked up their heads and wagged their tails in eager deliberation. Perhaps the lady had not so far to go for her husband, after all; and they made a fine pair—that did they.

The ride was one of the most charming that Lady Elizabeth ever had. Really she had not given sufficient credit to the beauty of her country, beautiful as she had always thought it.

To-day it was a kind of fairyland; and she half-dreamed least it should dissolve away like a vision wrought by a dream of the night. She seemed scarcely to realise herself or the prosaic conditions of existence as they were. It was enchanting—almost the enchantment of the frost and the fairies!

Then, all things ending in their turn, this delightful ride, too, came to an end. And there was nooda. Anthony was engaged to dinner both to-day and to-morrow and the next day, and the earl did not stretch out so far as the fourth.

He did not say to whom, and naturally they did not ask. But when they parted at the fork—one road leading to the town and the other to the Dower House—the sun seemed to have suddenly set for Lady Elizabeth and the blue to have dropped out of the sky. The song of the lark in her heart was hushed; the rose had faded back into the moonlight of the lily; and the fantastic loneliness of the frosted tracery over the leaves and twigs and grass and hedge was as crystal tears, bringing to her mind the sorrows of the poor and what this hard weather meant for them.

She became pale and silent, and the iridescent fountain sank once more beneath the conche of tender sadness through which it had broken.

"Why, Delight, you are quite pale and silent. Are you tired?" asked the Earl, as he noticed the sudden drooping and the sudden pallor.

"I think I am a little, dear," was her gentle reply.

"And yet we have not ridden so very far," he said.

"No; but we have ridden fast," she returned.

"And that comes to the same thing?"

"Yes," she said, with more meaning than she knew.

To which he flung back a cheery kind of care.

in his "Poor poppet" half lost in his horse's ringing hoofs as they cantered on to the gates of home.

CHAPTER IX.

RECONNOITRING.

Mrs. Clanricarde was essentially clever. She understood differences and profited by mistakes. Her insight was as discriminating as her touch was delicate, and she neither confused substances nor confused experiences. To Anthony Harford she adopted a new set of tactics altogether from those she had used with Caleb Stage. Kind, frank, hospitable, friendly, she was careful not to let the faintest shadow of a second intention appear. In her steady ignoring of her marriageable daughter, she ran just the semblance of a risk on her own account, and Anthony need not have been exceptionally vain to have believed that she was as Lady Kingshouse said, "with him herself, so wholly did she absorb his conversation and apparently his attention. She sedulously kept Estelle in the background. She did not speak of her at all, and to her but rarely. She asked nothing of her that should show off her accomplishments; and it was Anthony himself who found out that she could sing sweetly and play divinely, and that her sketches were far beyond the amateur average.

Was this the woman who had, as Mrs. Aspiline said, flung her daughter at the head of Tom, Dick, and Harry?

Anthony's heart rose and sickened as he thought of this calumny, which he tried to banish from his mind and could not. He was too jealous by nature to bear patiently the thought that some one else had filled those sweet eyes with the longing tenderness of love—that any other man had coveted what he desired and meant to make his own.

What this pearl of price, this precious treasure of delight, had been mutely offered to any man alive and had been rejected. No, he would not believe this. And all the more would he not, seeing how little the mother now put her forward; and yet he will have to find a new master. Come, Delight, let us be off.

And with a nice little "Good-bye, old dear," said Mrs. Aspiline with the dignity of disposure. "You are not in our way here, Anthony, and I hope we have not shown that you were. I hope we have made you comfortable, and let you see that you were welcome. We have done our best."

Here the poor dear woman's voice a little broke, and her eyes grew red. The rain threatened after the thunder had growled.

"You have been just as kind as ever you could be," said Anthony. "There's nothing to be said on that and I'm ever so much grateful to you."

hers justified now in her fear, and her hatred of the "Socratic method" was not unnatural.

"I wonder if we do—any of us?" said Mrs. Clanricarde, with her philosophising air, very charming and very false.

"As much as we can, I reckon," said Anthony; but his philosophy smacked of the backwoods, not the drawing-room. "It would be rather hot if we said all we thought at all times. We'd raise Cain, and that's a fact!"

"Discretion is sometimes the better part of valour," said that foolish George, a little wide of the immediate point, as he always was.

"And we have good breeding to consider," put in Mrs. Clanricarde, always mildly philosophical.

"And the policy of waiting," said Anthony with a sudden gleam in his eyes that made the watching mother's heart leap for joy at the meaning of its light.

"Yes, waiting," she said quietly. "All comes to him who knows how to wait." That is a French proverb, and a true one."

"All," she repeated, also with emphasis.

Estelle looked at her mother. Her look was as swift and its meaning was as subtle as on the day when she and her mother went together to the wood and she had glanced to see if the road was clear.

And Anthony caught that swift flash to-night as her mother had caught it then. It stirred him with a sudden movement of jealousy and suspicion. There was more in it than he understood, and it implied a something shared between mother and daughter which filled him with angry apprehension.

"Then you think, too, that all comes to him who knows how to wait?" he asked, speaking to Estelle with a strange little touch of sternness in his voice.

"I do not know. It is to be hoped it does," she replied, not raising her eyes. "Now, dear," she added suddenly to her father, "you have spoiled the game. You cannot do it if you put the king of clubs there over the queen of spades."

"I will try. I think I can work it," said that foolish George, who at "patience," as with his investments, could never see an inch before him, and who always thought that he could work the most impossible combinations.

"The game is lost!" said Estelle with a sigh.

The king of hearts was hemmed in so as to be useless, and the queen of spades could not be moved because of the king of clubs, which blocked her in. And that fierce, square-shouldered Bluebeard of the pack suddenly looked to Estelle like Anthony Harford.

"Shall I try to straighten it out?" asked Anthony, coming to the table.

"You cannot," said Estelle, rising and leaving it.

"Do you play this game?" asked Mr. Clanricarde, still fingering the cards and trying to remove the immovable block.

"Oh, I play pretty nigh every game in the pack," said Anthony; "but these one-handed concerns are beyond me. And I do not think I should care for them."

"They are very interesting when you know them," said Mr. Clanricarde.

"I prefer an antagonist," said Anthony.

"You have an antagonist," returned the other.

"Fortune and your own want of skill and foresight."

Anthony laughed.

"My own want of skill and foresight!" he said. "I don't own up to that! I'll play with my skill and foresight against fortune or any other odds you like. But want of skill! I reckon that's not in the schedule!"

"Take care, pride goes before a fall," said that foolish George, in exactly the same words as Mrs. Aspiline had used.

Anthony tossed up his head like a horse unduly checked.

"I'll follow my pride and risk the fall," he said, with a certain outburst of temper that made Mrs. Clanricarde say to herself, "That man wants careful handling." He will stand no nonsense; and Estelle to think suddenly, not of dear, sweet, darling Charlie, strange to say, but of that patient good, unselfish, and ungrainy omaha haun who held her as a queen. Soon after this Anthony took his leave and went back to the Kinghouse Arms as if possessed by seven devils—he did not clearly know why.

(To be continued.)

## FATAL ACCIDENTS AT VAUXHALL AND QUEEN'S-ROAD.

Two fatal accidents have just happened on the London and South-Western Railway. At Vauxhall one of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Perry, the contractors for extension works there, was leaving his work, when, in crossing the line, he was run over by a passing engine and cut to pieces. Early on Thursday morning the body of a man was found on the line at Queen's-road. It is supposed that the deceased, while endeavouring to join or leave a train on Wednesday night, fell between the footboard and the platform and was killed, his disappearance not having been noticed until the finding of the body.

## A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

At Windsor Petty Sessions on Thursday, a labourer named John Wildo was sentenced to the full term of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting his wife. He had thrown a lighted paraffin lamp at her, which set fire to the bed. The wife put it out and was driven out of the house with only her night-dress and an alster on, and locked out in the rain for an hour and a half. On the following day the husband threatened her with a knife, and he also knocked her down and kicked her.

## A STEAMER BURNED—LOSS OF SIXTEEN LIVES.

The White Star steamer Britannic, which arrived at Queenstown on Thursday, brings intelligence that the steamer Hyakin Mon was burned to the water's edge on the evening of the 18th ult., on the Hannanada Sea, Japan. Sixteen of the sixty-seven passengers were burnt to death among those who lost their lives being the chief judge of the Neoboka court. The captain and four sailors were seriously injured, and 2,400 packages of the cargo were destroyed.

## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE POLITICIAN.

It is quite evident that the Parnellites, despairing of accomplishing Home Rule by constitutional agitation, have fallen back upon the tactics of desperation. They are now seeking to cause popular commotions in Ireland, while again resorting to scientific obstruction in the House of Commons. I doubt whether they will take much by this move. The Government is resolved on two things—to uphold the law in all parts of the United Kingdom, and to restore to Parliament the power of legislating for the benefit of the nation. On these fundamental principles the Ministry will continue to act, let Parnellites do what they may, and were the whole lot to get into prison, perhaps that would be no bad thing for Ireland.

No one who understands the dilemma in which Mr. Gladstone finds himself placed can fail to sympathise with the aged statesman. On the one hand, a large body of his English followers favour a policy of moderation; on the other, the Parnellites and Radical Home Rulers scream for a programme of everlasting combat. Thus, swaying backwards and forwards, the Opposition leader blows hot and cold by turns, giving cause for the scoffers to say that he does not know his own mind for two days together.

What will be the upshot of the political crisis in France? Present appearances seem to forebode that our too lively neighbours are preparing for another revolution, to be probably followed by another dictatorship and perhaps by another empire. "Boulanger the First, Emperor of the French," we may hear even that title before long. General Boulanger is at least as clever a man as the late Emperor Napoleon, and he has the further advantage of being identified with the cause of military and administrative efficiency. Society must strive to get rid of the notion that this ambitious man is a fool. He is not, that, whatever else he may be.

Is Sir Edward Watkin a captive of Mr. Gladstone's bow and spear? Has this great railway autocrat gone over to Home Rule from Unionism? So people say at the clubs, at the same time attributing Sir Edward's lapse from political virtue to Mr. Gladstone's recent adhesion to the Channel Tunnel scheme. That can hardly be the case, however; the object of boring a hole under the Straits of Dover would be to connect England and France more closely, whereas Home Rule would produce precisely the contrary effect on the connection between Great Britain and Ireland. It would be interesting to get from Sir Edward Watkin a concrete idea of his scheme of self-government for Ireland, and then to place it before Mr. Parnell for acceptance or refusal in satisfaction of all demands.

That the Emperor Frederick is in a very critical condition, which may at any moment result fatally, can no longer be questioned. Optimists may chirp that this dismal contingency must be taken into account when endeavouring to forecast the immediate future of Europe. In my humble opinion, the Emperor's demise would tell rather in favour of peace than of war. His successor, Prince William, goes "all in" with the Bismarckian policy of keeping friends with Russia unless she proceeds to overt acts in the Balkan Peninsula. The Emperor Frederick, on the contrary, has already shown something of a disposition to give up the hopeless task of conciliating Russian favour. On the other hand, he inclines towards making friends with France if that be possible, whereas his son is said to contemplate another campaign on the Rhine with much equanimity. Perhaps even that direful conflict would not be an unmixed misfortune to England. It might be followed by general disarmament on the continent, a boon for which it would be almost impossible to pay too highly.

Since the Separatists have elected to make the Local Government Bill a party battle-ground, it behoves all Unionists to accept the challenge, and fight this issue out on that line. It undoubtedly contains some provisions to which Conservatives take serious objection, while others rub the Radical Unionists the wrong way. But since it is the evident hope of the Gladstonites to make use of these indecent elements for the overthrow of the Government and of the Unionist cause, the whole Ministerial following should sink their differences in order to present an unbroken front to the enemy. Nor do I doubt that this will be their conduct when the pinch comes. It would be monstrous to have a Gladstonite restoration brought about by a side wind.

## WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

The change to warm weather made Newmarket Craven meeting more enjoyable than any of the earlier fixtures. On Tuesday we had frequent showers during racing, and when we were leaving for the town a drenching shower, which soaked everything and everybody.

Frank, who ran quite respectably in the City and Suburban, was well backed for the Trial Stakes, which he won rather cleverly, and was sold for £800.

For the Double Trial Plate Present Alms and Violetta filly were equal favourites against twelve opponents. Present Alms won most handsomely, and was bought in very cheaply at 550 guineas.

Sienna looked like winning the Visitors' Plate, after beating April Fool, but close home was secured by Lal Brough, who gained the verdict by a head only.

Lord Randolph Churchill's colt by Retreat—White Lily won the Fitzwilliam Plate after a fine race with Maid of Lorn, beaten a neck, with the result which I have stated. Herein lay the head and front of the old gentleman's secret; no more.

Mr. Haze writes:—

"Will you allow me in a spirit of friendly discussion to differ with you when you say that the pike is a natural feeder off a fish, as I myself some years since captured a small jack with this bait. In the notes of the bicentenary edition of 'The Complete Angler' Mr. C. F. Wheatstone says:—'Walton is decidedly wrong in stating that the pike will not devour a tench he never so hungry, for there are many instances showing that he will take them when they come in his way. The pike, as a rule, does not take tench or carp because they are grown feeders, but in this particular case he is a natural feeder off a fish, as I myself some years since captured a small jack with this bait.'

Another instance of a pike taking a tench is given by Mr. G. E. Walker, in 'The Complete Angler' recently had a good take on a pike, caught entirely on snap tackle with tench, and in another case a pike shown at the same society was opened, and a tench of about 1lb. found in its inside partly digested. In the 'Fishing Gazette' of January 23rd, 1886, the capture of a 23lb. tench with a tench, is recorded, which elicited the following editorial foot-note:—'Walton's statement that pike will not eat tench is as much of a fable as that the tench eats other fish. In some waters a good, lively tench is the best bait for a pike.'

I am always glad to discuss any matter with such a well-informed angler as Mr. Haze evidently is. However, I must maintain that there is reason in my assertion that the pike "forbears" to make a meal of a tench. Pennell, in "The Angler Naturalist," quotes Oppian, Walton, Camden, Hollingdale, Bowker, Salter, Williamson, Holland, and Fitzgerald as angling authorities who believed in the truth of the theory, and writes:—

"I recently procured some small tench and fished with them as live baits for a whole day in some excellent pike water without getting a touch. In the evening I put on a small carp and had a run almost immediately." Manley, in "Fish and Fishing," says:—"We may take it as a fact that the omnivorous pike refuses under all circumstances to take tench as food;" and with reference to the supposition that this is because they are bottom feeders, writes:—"This, however, is not the case, for they often swim in mid-water." Want of space forbids me quoting other authorities and instances.

Then came the Bahram Plate, in which Hickby landed my selection, King Monmouth, from Torch Light and Bessie. In running St. Helen and Devilshoof looked dangerous, but nothing had a chance with King Monmouth at last.

Present Alms followed his Tuesday's success by

running away with the Ashley Plate, in which Master Charlie performed quite indifferently.

Nearly 3 to 1 was laid on Pantomime for the Two-Year-Old Plate. Longer odds were offered on the favourite till the race was almost won. Then Cecil dropped from some unknown quarter and won by a length.

Cotillon, one of Sherrard's good things, just got home from Princess Palatine in the Three-Year-Old Plate.

We wound up with the First Walker, in which half-a-dozen were well backed. Volta, ridden by Fred Webb, tried to do his best for once in a way, and did so, with the result that he squandered his field and came home alone.

I fancy Thunderstorm for the Kempton Jubilee Handicap. There is plenty of money for Minting Handicap. There is a great favourite, but I would rather stand Thunderstorm. I doubt whether any horse in training can give him the weight Minting is asked to allow.

It will interest readers to hear that The Celt has been disqualified for the Railway Plate at Sandown, and the race awarded to Spice, who came in second.

The Sandown stewards allowed The Celt to run with 9st. instead of 9st. 10lb., as given on the card, and on a protest being lodged declined to re-open the question. The Jockey Club heard the appeal, and declared Spice, who came in second, winner.

P. Lathom and W. Gray are matched for £200 for the racquet championship, which Lathom holds. The match is to come off in two sections, the best of seven games each, at the Queen's Club and Charterhouse School, Godalming.

Recently Peall offered 1,000 in 15,000 start to any one at all-in-blinds. Mitchell has accepted the challenge to play £100 a side, commencing May 13th.

The championship of England cup offered to pigeon sports by the Sportsman, and won by Dr. Carter, is again open for competition. Entries are invited for May 30th, when the contest is to come off at the Welsh Harp, Headon.

G. F. Vernon's cricket team will soon be here, as their ship, the Austral, was through the Suez Canal on Tuesday night.

Little surprise has been felt at the two matches between W. G. George and Cummings at three-quarters of a mile and one mile falling through. Hardly any interest was taken in them.

Dick Lewis, Deerfoot's old manager, recently offered £200 prize money for a six days (twelve hours per day) walk, in the hope of inducing Joe Scott, the New Zealander, to meet the pick of our professors.

Scott declined to enter, but no fewer than thirty-five pedes have signified their wish to compete. The date fixed is May 14th, and the venue the Agricultural Hall.

George Bubear has issued a challenge to scull Charles Carr, the Northumbrian giant, for £100 a side. His backer is willing that Bubear should go to the Tyne to meet Carr, and will take £200 expenses.

Peter Jackson, the champion boxer of Australia, has sailed for America to meet any one who will fight him. Jackson intends to come on to England presently. I am told that he is an exceptionally good man.

Fred Wood, the cyclist, has reached home after his long absence.

## OLD IZAAK.

The Westbourne Park Piscatorial Society has passed the following resolution:—"That this society most respectfully protest against the Thames Angling Preservation Society making fishing by night from the banks of the Thames illegal, believing the presence of bona fide anglers on the banks of a river to be the most effectual means of preventing poaching." Quite right, Westbourne Park; but if possessed with an idea that a poacher could pursue his nefarious designs on the banks of the Thames while the T.A.P.S. is in existence, it is not wise to express it if any regard is entertained for the feelings of that body.

A subject upon which roach fishermen differ very much in opinion is as to the proper depth to fish. Now, I always think that there must be something very "uncanny" about a bait suspended in the water, especially if it be a ball of paste, which, under ordinary circumstances, would immediately when thrown in sink to the bottom. With worms or gentles it is different, as they, being comparatively lighter and alive, would not sink so rapidly. In my opinion, it is better to fish too deep, if that be possible, than not deep enough. It may be presumed that roach take the greater portion of their food among the insects, &c., which have their home at the bottom, and they would be more likely to discover the angler's bait there than nearer the surface.

I well remember, as a boy angler, my surprise and annoyance when one day I visited my favourite haunt, which I thought was remote from public gaze or knowledge, and found it already occupied by a venerable, and evidently artful, old angler; but my feelings were quickly changed to intense amazement when I saw five splendid roach, none of which could have weighed less than a pound, lying on the grass by his side, and to gratitude when he told me how he had caught them. He had used a lump of paste about the size of a walnut, allowing it and about six inches of line to rest on the bottom. Then he retired as far from the bank as possible without losing sight of his float, and awaited events, with the result which I have stated. Herein lay the head and front of the old gentleman's secret; no more.

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second reading was passed by the House of Commons without discussion. This, however, although very satisfactory, does not mean that the battle is won yet. I am afraid the bill will be strongly opposed in the Upper House.

A great many anglers fish the three miles of the Thames between Richmond and Teddington from the banks, and I cannot but admire their hopeful and contented spirit after some years knowledge of the sport, which, as a rule, they enjoy. Bank angling in this part of the river is an enjoyment of the past. I doubt if there was a single take of fish worth mentioning made from the bank last season. If there was, I shall be glad to hear of it, and no doubt there are many who would be glad to inform me if possible, as, until I have reasons to believe the contrary, I shall maintain that if anglers wish to find sport, as they should be able to do, on the tidal waters, without going to the expense of engaging the services of a professional fisherman, it is necessary to take fresh steps to ensure the proper preservation and protection of the fishing.

Another otter has been captured at Hampton, weighing 12lbs. Notwithstanding the recent destruction, there are reported to be many about in different parts of the river.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

In a somewhat warm controversy with Professor Bay Lancaster about the possibility of human beings being poisoned by eating rabbits inoculated with fowl-cholera, the *Spectator* does me the honour to quote some remarks I made in the *People* of the 1st inst. I stated, on the authority of a telegram which appeared in a South Australian paper, that certain rabbit-killers had somehow poisoned themselves in the pursuit of their profession, and that their disease had all the appearance of rabbit scab. The paper which published this statement was, if I remember rightly, the *South Australian Register*; at all events, it was an Adelaide journal; and the telegram, which appeared in conspicuous type, bore the address "Sydney," although it apparently referred to a place in Victoria as the scene of the tragedy. It could be easily found, no doubt, by looking through the files of *Adelaide* papers at Messrs. Street's. I entirely agree with the *Spectator* that Professor Lancaster assumes far too much when he lays down the law that horribly diseased animals can be eaten with impunity by human beings.

The other day I saw in a gentleman's collection a common grass snake preserved in spirits, and alongside of it a toad which had been taken from the snake's interior. The toad was an unusually large one, and it would seem impossible for a snake to swallow a creature at least five times as big as its own head. Such, nevertheless, had happened, and the snake, when caught, seemed perfectly well.

The reason that all kinds of snakes can take such large prey is that the upper and lower jaw bones are quite separate, not joined as in other animals. In the slow worm, on the contrary, the bones are attached to each other, and, therefore, it cannot extend its gape like a true serpent, and has to content itself with feeding on slugs, worms, and small insects.

Mr. Stevens' parrot, which is losing its claws, getting holes in its beak, &c., seems to be suffering from senile decay.

Mr. Porter kindly responds to my inquiry regarding the effects of a dog eating mice. He says that he has a retriever dog which eats the fur of about six rabbits a week, and that he appears to be perfectly well. Perhaps, then, it is eating all the small bones of the mice that does the harm. One thing certain is that ever since I prevented the dog getting at the mice his health has greatly improved.

It is a very curious fact that many of the most beautiful works of Nature are hidden from human sight and would never be seen if it were not that they are sometimes cast up by storms or dredged up by nets. One of these creatures is the sea-mouse, a species of annelid, which is surrounded with numerous hairs, each of which has the most beautiful prismatic colours imaginable. I have had two in my possession for three years, and though kept all the time in spirits of wine, the colours are as superb as when first found. Every one knows the lovely colouring and stripes of some of the sea-shells. People are apt to forget that the shell is really the least important part of the creature. It is merely a defensive covering for the animal inside, and when we look at a collection of shells we must remember that they are such, and were inhabited by a mollusc in the same manner as the common snail.

One day lately I saw edible snails offered for sale in a West-end shop. Curiosity impelled me to purchase some and have them heated according to direction. The snails were ready prepared for cooking, and I did my best to eat one. I am sorry to say that the result was not as satisfactory as could be wished. I did not attempt a second snail. In fact, it was with much difficulty that I finished the one mollusc. Of course these snails can be made very nice; there is no denying that. It must have been some fault in preparing them, or that they were not fresh enough. I remember that once I caught some common garden snails and cooked them myself, and although they were not particularly delicious and the cooking was of the roughest, still they were much better than those I bought at the shop.

The edible snail is still not with in some parts of England, but it is not very common here. Another mollusc which is often eaten is the periwinkle. This animal is found on the rocks between the high and low water marks, and feeds on sea-weed. The edible mussel, too, is found in great quantities on the shore, as all visitors to the seaside know. At certain times it is very poisonous for some unknown reason; but some people suffer very little from its ill effects, while others become very ill. Besides these, cockles, clams, oysters, and whelks are all eaten. The last mentioned are caught in hundreds by a very simple method. Baskets baited with the refuse of fish are lowered to the bed of the sea, and after remaining for a little while there are crowded with the greedy whelks, who are all captured by drawing up the basket. The whelk is very carnivorous, playing havoc among the other shell-fish. The full-grown hermit crab usually chooses a whelk shell for his abode.

Now is the time for procuring frog and toad tadpoles if such are wanted. They are most interesting creatures to watch, and will, if properly treated, show in captivity fall the changes from egg to perfect frog. The best way to feed them is to place in their globe some of the slime taken from the pond where they were found. They will also gnaw at shreds of meat. It must be remembered that when the tadpole leaves the water for the land he does not drop his tail off, as is popularly supposed, but absorbs it gradually. They are rather cannibalistic in their habits, and if one of their number dies they are not at all slow to devour him. I believe that sometimes, too, they do not wait for a comrade to die if they are in want of food, but kill him.

## THE ACTOR.

The re-opening of the Lyceum by Mr. Irving was made, as usual, the occasion of a notable social gathering. The house was full of well-known people, among whom the members of the Terry family were pleasantly conspicuous. Beyond this the professional element was not very strongly represented, but I noticed in the stalls Miss Florence St. John and Miss Marie de Grey. The "receptions" of course were immense; otherwise the only incidents worth mentioning were the occasional vagaries of the "sky-borders," which behaved in an erratic fashion to which habitués of the Lyceum are not accustomed.

The bill for declaring the rights of the public to fish in navigable rivers reached unexpectedly an advanced stage on Tuesday night, when the

bill was courting the favour of a Liverpool audience in the character of Mr. Gilbert's Galatea. She had played Cyanea, it will be remembered, at a recent Lyceum matinée, and now she essayed a higher flight. I gather from the press notices that, though her beauty was approved by the Liverpudlians, her acting was not thought phenomenal. The lady will do well indeed to stop "starring," and to begin again at the beginning.

I should have liked on Monday afternoon to have been among those assisted at Miss Nelly Farren's benefit matinée, but a cruel fate took me, instead, to the Princess's, where Mrs. Edmund Russell appeared as the heroine in an English version of Racine's "Phèdre." The lady had no sooner come upon the stage than her failure to please seemed to be inevitable. Her physique was not adapted to the part, she was often inaudible, and her gestures and attitudes were grotesque instead of effective. The version, to be sure, was prosoic to the point of ludicrousness, but had it been both poetical and dramatic, Mrs. Russell would still have been unacceptable.

However, I refreshed myself in the evening at the stream of French wit and humour turned on by M. Mayerat the Royal Theatre, where, in "Les Surprises du Divorce," we had a very funny piece very funny acted. Skilfully.

## CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Mooshine*.)

Sir John Lubbock was snubbed last week in Hackney when he addressed a meeting there on behalf of his latest fad—early closing. Thanks to general providers and co-operative stores, the small shopkeepers have enough to do as it is to earn a living, and yet Sir John would curtail the time of business. He would do better if he devised a plan to give us a day of thirty-six hours instead of twenty-four.

The French are crying out bitterly against the tax upon champagne. Reprisals are threatened, but the nature of the reprisals are not stated. Perhaps they will put an embargo upon gooseberry tart.

Certain members of the House are aggrieved at the prospect of a change in the police service there. Why should there be a change? As the case stands, the police are known to the members, and many of the members are known to the police. What could be more satisfactory?

The marriage difficulty at Berlin does not speak much for that marvellous diplomacy with which Germany is credited. Instead of quarrelling really from fear of Russia, why did not Bismarck and the Empress merely pretend to quarrel—giving the young couple a hint to settle the matter by an elopement. That would have been the diplomatic way.

Ladies' hats are to be taller than ever. This is the latest announcement from Paris. We are delighted to hear it. The absolute certainty that it will be impossible to see the stage at all is a great comfort to those who go to matinees.

ANOTHER BIG BOOM IN "POORO."

Clash the cymbals, bang the drums!

See, the proud procession comes!

General Booth, his wife, his "darter,"

All the Army "hollarin' after."

To the Clapton Congress Hall,

"Captains," "majors," one and all.

Comes the bridegroom, comes the bride,

Seats, five shillings each, supplied!

"Major Munca Bhai," a name

Redolent of Baboo fame,

Stage effects, and songs, and shindies,

To remind us of the Indies!

Oh, they had a high old time,

And the nuptials were sublime,

And the nice subscription slips!

Brought the general many tips!

Who would not bestow a "darter"

When such profit follows after?

"45,000, say the wicked reporters.

(From *Punch*.)

Two VIEWS OF IT.—Brown "Shockin'" thing! You heard of poor Mullins getting his neck broken in that collision!—Jones: Ah! it's as astonishing how lucky some fellows are! He told me 'last time I saw him he'd just insured his life for three thousand pounds!

AN AGGRAVATED TAXPAYER.—Sir.—My income has been reduced by your friend and contributor, George Jokin', from £3 per annum to £2 12s. Would he have done it, even if he had had the chance, some years ago? No. Certainly not. But recently he has taken to making puns. He commenced it publicly at Mr. Wyndham's supper. After that—the Budget. Now, Dr. Johnson has told us of what crime punster must be guilty. "Who makes a pun will pick a pocket." Sir, my three per cent. pocket has been picked. When I next record my vote, I shall ask if the candidate ever made a pun. Defend us from George Jokin', who is "punny wise and pound foolish," as he would say.—Yours, CONVERTED AGAINST HIS WILL.

ANOTHER ONE!—A hard-working Government clerk has been ordered a question exercise. "I shan't mind your tax as much, Mr. Goschen," said the official to the C. C. "if the Government will raise my salary." "I'll inquire in the department about it," replied the kind-hearted George Jokin'; "but, in any case, your pleasure in riding will depend upon the sort of 'screw' you get."

MERELY A SUGGESTION.—A conference of the Women's Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association is announced, at which the following question will be discussed:—"By what method can women best promote the cause of international concord?" How would it be if they tried holding their tongues?

(From *Judg.*)

A SPIRITED REPLY.—"Dear, dear, the poor fellow seems very ill—um—er. I fancy our friend is in need of some sort of—well, to speak plainly, some very soothing spiritual consolation," murmured an elderly clergyman to 92 X, who was sprinkling cold water over the head of an un-washed, silver-haired man, whose form was stretched out on the pavement. "Not think of the sort, sir," rejoined the constable. "He's been a-having far too much of it to-day already. Any think like spirits! 'ull on'y make him wuss. I know 'im, the hov'dashus old vagabone. Bite his fingers, sir, if you like."

A REAL WAG ONE!—"I say, Cranquin, that fellow Haltby is a confirmed atheist," groaned Bendoll, turning up his eyes. "I don't think so," replied Cranquin, smiling. "Bah! what creed does he belong to? I should like to know?" growled Bendoll. "Well, if one may judge from the number of times the old boy's premises have been burnt down during the past ten years, he must be a fire-worshipper," chuckled Cranquin.

"You might walk home with me Sampley," said Blinksins persuasively. "Delighted, I'm sure, but I'd no idea your wife was gifted in that way," answered Sampley. "Oh, yes," returned Blinksins, "it's a duet of twins this time."

(From *Fun*.)

EQUALISATION.—Coal Wagoner: Ay, lad, the gaffer says to me, says he, "Gaarge," he says, "seen as 'ow the Chancellor of the Chequers has put a tax on wheels, I can't afford to pay such high wages."—Bricky: And what did you say, Gaarge?—C. W.: What did I say? I says, says I. I says, "Seen as 'ow the same party 'as put a tax on bottled furrin' wines," I says, "I don't see how you can expect me to live on the wages as I'm a-getting."

MUDDED MIXEDNESS.—Mamma: Oh, girls, here's the announcement of the marriage of dear Mary Mayblossom to Mr. Keene Sharpe.—The Girls: Oh, how delightful! I wonder if it's a good match for Mary.—Mamma: I'm afraid not, my dears. I think he's only in a subordinate capacity on the press. Mary told me he was an underwriter at Lloyd's, I think it was.

Give me Tinx!—Mrs. Fotheringay: She's very young to be a widow.—Mrs. Blackmoor: She'll probably be older next time, my love.

A French lady recently won a wager by pronouncing 206,311 words in three hours. She's a spinster at present. Any eligible bachelor feel inclined to propose?

(From *Funny Folks*.)

YAH, LINDLEY MURRAY!—Speaking at Edinburgh the other day, Professor Blackie made some severe remarks on "those wretched grammars" and inquired, "What had a man to do with grammar?" Shakespeare, and every man worth a straw, wrote bad grammar." Which them there has always been our sentiments, though nobody could never be got to coincide with us before.

WEALY.—Mr. Goschen writes to us contradicting the absurd rumour that it was contemplated including among other wheeled articles to be taxed the "Weald" of Kent. Mr. Goschen adds, and we can believe it, that he has "spoke" (he apologises for the bad grammar) so much on the subject that he is quite "tire'd."

Hop Bitters—Seeing your girl tripping the may with your hatefullest rival's arm around her waist.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)

A miserable man, trading as a chemist and druggist somewhere up North, was punished the other day for his numerous sins by his wife presenting him with triplets—all girls, and doing well. We do not know what he thinks of christening them, but A. Sloper begs to suggest Sarah.

Prudence, and Ellen, which he could afterwards abbreviate into Sal-prue.

"I say, my friend, ven are you goin' to pay me that little fiv bob you owe me?" asked Iky Mo. "Why, I paid you last Saturday," said Brown. "Robinson, here, saw me do it." "Oh, I bor' pardon. I'm sure, I'd forgotten all about it. Very sorry that I didn't recollect it." "Sorry you didn't re-collect it? Yes, I dare say you are," ejaculated Brown.

"I say, driver, why don't you hold your horses?" inquired a satirical stranger to a coachman of Sloper's Island Volunteer Fire Brigade. "Oh, they won't run away!" returned the driver nonchalantly. "N—n—no, I don't suppose they would, but they might fall down," observed the satirical one, gazing critically at the pair of animated boneheads.

They were riding on the tram, and after a somewhat long silence, she said, "Jack, why are those horses like the sheets of tea you have brought home in your ship?" Jack didn't know, and she didn't give him time to think. "Because, dear, they make the cargo."

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

With regard to Prince Henry of Battenberg's journey to Malta, Frank insinuates that it was rendered necessary by the Italian Royalty not caring to recognise Prince Henry's status. Now, whoever knows anything about King Humbert and Queen Margherita must know that they both are as little ceremonious as persons in their high stations ever were or can be. They would no more think of giving our Queen offence or displeasure for the sake of a little personal question than they would wage war against us for our inclination to make macaroni or risotto our national dish.

It would, indeed, be strange if the House of Savoy were to raise difficulties on account of "mésalliances." The father of the present King, Victor Emmanuel, married a la bella Rosina, the poor Piedmontese peasant girl, created afterwards Countess Mirafiori; the mother of the Queen, the Dowager Duchess of Genoa, married the aide-de-camp of her first husband, a simple marquis; the Duke of Aosta, Prince Amadeo, only brother of the King, and formerly himself King of Spain, married a Princess Cistera, not of Royal blood; the king's only uncle, Prince Carignano, married a ballerina. I wonder, then, how such a family can object to Prince Henry of Battenberg. But the fact is, they don't, and the news is only a silly invention.

Whilst sympathy is throughout the world directed to the occupant of the German throne, there is another successor of mighty kings whose state excites profound concern in the immediate circle of the throne. The King of Spain is in a very bad way. His Majesty is teething—a domestic event bad enough in its way, but in the case of the King of Spain the catastrophe is complicated by even more serious attendant circumstances. Epilepsy is one of the things which the baby King has inherited with his throne.

(From *Life*.)

As I stated two or three weeks ago, the rumour that the Duke of Edinburgh is to be given the command at Portsmouth on the retirement of Admiral Sir George Willes, is entirely without foundation. In high quarters it is well known that his Royal highness is by no means so partial to the Portsmouth command as people make out, and I believe, even if it should be offered him, a thing very unlikely to happen, he would at once refuse it. Among the admirals, however, who are mentioned as most likely to receive the appointment, of course leaving out the Duke of Edinburgh, are Sir John Commerell, the Earl of Clanwilliam, and the Prince of Leiningen. But as it is almost certain the prince will on the retirement of Lord John Hay succeed to the command of Lord John Hay succeeded to the command of the Duke of Edinburgh is to be given the command at Portsmouth on the retirement of Admiral Sir George Willes, is entirely without foundation. 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## THE THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

The enthusiastic greeting given to Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum company generally, on their re-appearance on Saturday on their own stage, must have been a gratifying proof to them that their prolonged absence from their professional home in London had an absence makes the heart grow fonder—intensified rather than weakened their hold upon the esteem, and even affection, of the play-going public. The action of the Lyceum leader and his artistic companions in "Faust," the play by which, in America as well as England, they have won their greatest and most enduring triumph, is rendered even more natural by the ease with which constant repetition has induced, without atating in the slightest degree the earnestness, sincerity, or freshness of the initial performance. The appreciation of the distinguished audience of the wonderful picturesqueness of the entire representation was again proved by their insistence upon having the drop scene raised twice and even thrice, at the conclusion of each of the scenes which had won their admiration by their striking weirdness or beauty. Mr. Irving was as caustically humorous as ever in the expression of the heartless irony of the fiend, and Mr. Alexander no less passionate and remorseful than formerly in his portrayal of the erring Faust, while the Gretchen of Miss Terry again exhibited that joyous tenderness, innocence, and pathetic despair in degradation which have never yet failed to win for her portrayal of Faust's victim the fervid sympathy of the spectator. At the close of the performance Mr. Irving, in a brief address, thanked the friends assembled to welcome home himself and his artistic confederates, telling them that the company, who must receive fresh inspiration from so cordial a greeting, would remain as long as the public cared to have them, endeavouring by fresh efforts to deserve such evidence of goodwill. In the sarcastic spirit of the incarnate evil he had been embodying so powerfully, the eminent actor informed his eager listeners "that the devil had been moving to and fro upon the face of the earth, and found very little change in the quality of mankind," an utterance which, considering how well Medisto and his friends have been everywhere received and treated, must be regarded as a compliment to people generally. As regards his plans for the current season, the sole item of information imparted by Mr. Irving to the audience had already leaked out through the press—viz., that when "Faust" had been given for a month the "Amber Heart" would be produced, with Miss Terry in the character so delightfully created by her of the dreamy heroine; and furthermore that this night's programme would be supplemented by a revival of "Robert Macaire," in which the actor-manager would repeat his impersonation of the grotesque French thief. So having said, Mr. Irving retired amid acclamations.

## NOVELTY.

At this theatre "Nita's First" gave place on Thursday night to an original farcical comedy entitled "Bonny Boy," written by the same author as the former piece, Mr. T. G. Warren, the co-manager with Mr. George Giddens of the Novelty. Though virtually new to the public, "Bonny Boy," under the title of "My Bonny Boy," was tested in December, 1886, at a Criterion matinée; and the hearty laughter it then evoked will no doubt account for the present re-production of the play, in which Mr. Giddens resumes the character originally played by him or theribulous piano-tuner, that of his irascible host, formerly acted by Mr. Blakeley, being now taken by Mr. W. F. Hawtree. The humour of "Bonny Boy" arises from a game of cross-purposes caused by the father of a young gentleman, hourly expected home from America after fifteen years' absence, mistaking a simple half-obscured creature sent down from London to tune the piano for his son, who, when he does arrive, is received not only as an impostor but a burglar. Further domestic complications ensue upon the initial mistake, which, while setting sweethearts and married couples by the ears, leaves the poor piano-tuner in such unaccustomed luxury as regards his creature comforts as fully compensates him for the bewilderment caused by such unaccountable hospitality. The ludicrous side of this social perplexity is presented by Mr. Giddens with all the sincerity of humour which makes his impersonations at once natural by their seeming reality as they are comical in expression. Effectively played all round, with cast including Messrs. W. Engeline, J. C. Buckstone, Stewart Dawson, Madames Fanny Robertson, Adela Mason, Kate Everleigh, and Gertrude Kingdon (the last lady a new and handsome acquisition to the Novelty company), "Bonny Boy," moved the audience to risible mirth, which would doubtless have found louder expression had the benches not been so sparsely tenanted. When playgoers who laughed at "Nita's First" hear of the fun awaiting them from "Bonny Boy," they will doubtless flock to a theatre which offers them so exhilarating an entertainment.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

The engagement of Mr. E. T. Earle and his company to appear in a round of legitimate plays at Sadler's Wells has proved as satisfactory as was the case at the Standard Theatre. On Monday Mr. Earle acquitted himself in a highly commendable manner in the character which Cooper and Macready made famous—Virginius. His voice and style of action are well suited to declamation of the strong and spirited kind, and in the chief scenes of the play he stirred the sympathies of the audience. He was well supported by Miss C. Grafton, Miss A. Neilson, Mr. E. Lester, Mr. T. Paley, Mr. J. Finch, and Mr. A. G. Bentwick. "Julius Caesar" will be given on Monday.

## LONDON PAVILION.

Mr. E. Villiers, the astute and enterprising manager of the London Pavilion, has recently added to the attractions of that well-patronised place of amusement a new promenade, the admission to which is only 1s. 6d. It is commodious, cool, and comfortable, and commands a good view of the stage. The variety entertainment set forth is, as usual, of a high class. Mr. C. Coborn gives in his best style some of his old original songs, which rank higher than some of his later essays. Mr. G. H. Macdermott is a comedian and vocalist who in every successive rendering of his songs contrives to impart something new; and the same attaches to the conjuring of K. Awata. The power of the Two Maces in producing hearty laughter is well known; so also is the cleverness of Miss M. Mario in opera-bouffé items. One of the drolliest essays perhaps ever exhibited on the music-hall stage is the burlesque of ballet by M. Brumini, also the comic duet by him and the vivacious Mlle. Violette. The entertainment all round is of a satisfying kind.

M. Hervé, the musical director of the Empire, is composing for its stage an original fairy ballet, to be called "Intem," in which the wicked sprite, and the Queen of the Zephys, will be severally impersonated by Mlle. Rossi, Signor Cecchetti, and Madme. Oceana. The new entertainment when produced will be given in the world, a silver tea tray. Whatever will be done with it?—The farewell matinée of "Frankenstein" is to be given at the Gailey on Thursday, the 20th inst., for the benefit of Mr. F. T. Potter, the acting-manager.—"Robert Macaire" to be performed at the Lyceum as a supplement to "The Amber Heart," after the run of "Faust." will not be quite a novel pre-

tation in London as far as Mr. Irving is concerned, he having once played the latter role with Mr. Toole as Jacques Strop, at a special performance of the piece some years since. The sudden death at the Melbourne Theatre of the English operatic singer, Mr. Federici, just as he had uttered the last words of Mephistopheles, was a singularly painful coincidence. At the moment of his disappearance with Faust through the trap, amid the ascending flames, the poor singer, suddenly falling back, expired in the arms of his brother actor. The deceased gentleman was for several years a subordinate member of the Savoy company, prior to which, under his patronage of Baker, he was known as a favourite concert singer.—A new two-act play, entitled "Dorine," dramatised from Mr. Penn's story, "Marguerite's Love," will shortly be produced at the Novelty, with the leading character cast to Mr. Giddens.

Mr. Hall Caine's "Ben-my-Chree," adapted by Mr. Wilson Barrett from "The Deemster," will not, after all, be brought out at the Globe, but later on at another theatre not yet indicated.—Whenever "Les Surprises du Divorce," the new French farcical comedy which, with Coquelin in the chief part, is nightly convincing the audience with laughter at the Royal, is played in English—as it will be some day by Mr. Hard—playgoers are certain to get a rare feast of fun. A more whimsical plot, and perfectly pure withal, has rarely been presented in dramatic form.—A new comedy, called "Trespassers Beware," is to be acted for the first time by Mr. Rutland Barrington and Miss Angela Fenton at Mr. Wilford Morgan's house to take place at the Avenue on the 26th inst.—The rejection of the Metropolitan Board of Works' Bill by Parliament on Tuesday, by a majority of 144, in a house of 162 members, was the most significant proof yet given that the body in question is on its last legs. It is uncertain as yet whether the metropolitan playhouses and music halls will ultimately be placed under the jurisdiction of the new "county" of London or the Home Office.—When the Lyceum company goes on tour through the provinces in September, the place of Miss Ellen Terry, who will take a holiday, will be filled by her sister, Miss Marion Terry.—It is stated that a reconciliation has been effected between Madame Bernhardt and her husband.—On Monday the Bernak Minstrels commence a twelve nights' engagement at the Marylebone Theatre with a new programme.—"The Tandem" sketch, designed by Mr. H. J. Diodet, recently introduced at the Alhambra and the Royal Music Halls, is a very amusing item.—Mr. W. T. Purkiss has presented to the Garrick Club one of the medals struck for the commemoration of the Shakspere jubilee in 1790.

## LORD HARTINGTON AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

In the Guildhall on Wednesday the Marquis of Hartington was presented with the freedom of the City of London. A day for the reception of the noble lord and the civic officials had been erected on the south side of the great hall. A few trophies of flags embellished the gallery upon the west side. Crimson cloth hung on the balcony upon the north, but beyond this little attempt was made at decoration. The assemblage, which long before noon had begun to fill the hall, was sombre enough in garb, the only diversification of colour being afforded by the mazarine robes of the reception committee, the members of which, wind in hand, ushered the visitors to their seats. In the centre of the hall, a body of colour was supplied by the Common Councilmen in their fur-trimmed robes, but the dresses of the ladies had not yet assumed the livelier tints of spring. In the body of the hall there were numerous members of that branch of the Legislature of which the noble marquis forms so conspicuous an ornament. Sitting, too, in a spot adjacent to the dais was Colonel Hozier, the secretary of the great Liberal Unionist Association, and near him were Mr. Craig-Sellar, M.P., the Unionist whip, Mr. W. S. Caine, and Mr. Leonard Courtney. Upon the arrival of Lord Hartington he was received by the Lord Mayor and aldermen. The City chamberlain then read an address of welcome, and in reply the Marquis of Hartington referred to the political and social progress which had been made during his Parliamentary career. Towards this progress public opinion had done much, an extended and a higher education of all classes had done much, and the influence of the press had done much, but Parliament had been the instrument through which all the beneficial reforms to which he had referred had been accomplished. They were anxious and desirous above all things that the authority, the power, and the influence of that Parliament, which had done so much and which they believed to be still capable of doing more, should remain unimpaired. (Cheers.) He believed that whatever might be the issue of the present controversies in which they were engaged, posterity would not judge severely the conduct of those who had been jealous for the supremacy and the maintenance unimpaired of the authority of the Imperial Parliament. (Loud cheers.) He thanked them for the great honour they had conferred upon him.

## REWARDS TO THE POLICE FOR BRAVERY.

Mr. Vaughan, after the disposal of the charges at Bow-street on Tuesday, called up six officers of the metropolitan police to present them with cheques in acknowledgement of bravery displayed under the following circumstances:—To Sub-inspector Woolley, of the E Division, he presented £5, and to Police-constable Lee, 412 of the K Division, £2, for bravery displayed in the arrest of a man named Allen for shooting a carman named Tucker in Manchester-street, Cubitt Town. In making the presentation Mr. Vaughan specially referred to the action taken by Inspector Woolley, who bravely attacked the man Allen with a truncheon, and succeeded in arresting him with Lee's assistance, although he had the loaded revolver in his hand and threatened any one who approached him. Mr. Vaughan, referring to the difference in the amount of the rewards, observed that the larger one had been awarded Inspector Woolley, as he had undoubtedly run the greater risk. Inspector R. Bolton, of the J Division, Police-constable 401 J, and 470 J, each received £3 for bravery displayed and saving life from drowning. Sergeant John Jenkins, 12 E, who has received the gold, silver, and bronze medals of the Royal Humane Society for saving life, was also the recipient of a reward for saving the life of a would-be suicide from drowning at Charing Cross Pier on the 14th of June. Mr. Vaughan complimented him on his bravery, and presented him with a cheque for £3. Police-constable Dunn, 83 A E, for arresting a man during a disturbance, when he was struck a serious blow on the back of the head, and after being injured succeeded in arresting his prisoner, was awarded £5.

## THE SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR DRIFFIELD.

The body of the girl who was found in the canal near Driffield on Good Friday was exhumed on Thursday, and was identified by several people as Mary Holliday, who although living in the neighbourhood was not missed until after the interment. The mother of the girl is in custody charged with murder, and it is alleged that the murder was committed on February 28th last.

Early on Saturday it was found that some mischievous person had placed a lighted match in the pillar-box in the Camberwell-road, opposite Albany-road. Nearly all the contents of the box were destroyed.

On Saturday John Sexton, 32, of 4, Cairns-road Battersea, who acts as timekeeper for the trains at Vauxhall Cross, was knocked down and severely injured by a passing vehicle. He was sent to St. Thomas's Hospital.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PATENT FLUID MAGNESIA secures a perfect digestion, corrects acidity and relieves heartburn, without injury to the coats of the Stomach. Effectual in cases of irregular Digestion, Gout, and Gravel, and the safest corrective for women and children. Manufactured by the leading physicians. In bottles of 1s. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.—Adv't.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

HOUSEBREAKING AT KINGSLAND.—Charles Davis, 20, labourer, was indicted for breaking into the house of Richard Cliff, and stealing a clock and other articles. Mr. Peile prosecuted.—The prosecutor, who resides at 18, Mansfield-street, Kingsland-road, where he carries on the business of a French polisher, locked up his house on bank holiday, and on his return home found that it had been broken open. The prisoner soon after leaving the house was stopped by a policeman, and being unable to explain how he obtained the various articles he had in his possession, he was taken into custody. The police shortly afterwards received notice of the robbery, and on examining the front door of the prosecutor's house the marks of a jemmy were found upon it. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ROBBERY AT HOXTON.—John Flaherty, 26, labourer, was indicted for stealing a case of stuffed birds. Mr. Slade Butler prosecuted.—Ernest William Wilson said he was an assistant to Mr. Finney, a pawnbroker, of Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton. On the evening of the 4th of April the prisoner came into the shop and took something away with him. The witness followed the prisoner as far as New North-road, where the accused was given into the custody of a constable. A case of stuffed birds, the property of the prosecutor, was found in his possession.—The prisoner, in defence, said that as he was crossing the New North-road a respectable man asked him to hold the case for him, and he was doing so when Wilson came up and arrested him. He was found guilty and sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A FOREIGN IMPOSTOR.—Osetta Hoffmann, 33 years of age, a native of Heidelberg, was brought up for obtaining various sums of money from persons by means of false pretences. He had been convicted by a police magistrate, and was sent up to this court to be dealt with.—Detective-sergeant Dyson, B Division, said the prisoner, who possessed a most insinuating manner, had waited upon ladies in the absence of their husbands, and by representing that he had been sent by person of note with whom they were acquainted, obtained various sums of money to enable him as he alleged, to return to his native country. In many cases ladies through fear gave him money; and he had imposed upon several persons at Eridge, Esher, and other parts of the country. At one time he represented himself to be the son of Professor Max Müller, and at another the son of General Hoffmann. At times he would say that his father was burnt at the Ring Theatre, Vienna, and on other occasions that his friends had perished at the Opera Comique Theatre, Paris. Witness had fifty or sixty letters from persons who had been defrauded by him.—The assistant judge sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FOUND AND LOST.—John Wilson, 29, painter, was indicted for stealing a purse and the sum of £10, from Miss Anne Ewerard, whilst entering a second-class carriage at Baker-street Station on the 31st ult. Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., and Mr. Muir prosecuted on behalf of the Metropolitan Railway Company; and Mr. Geoghegan defended.—The evidence showed that on being accused of the theft the prisoner gave up the purse.—The assistant judge asked that the purse should be produced.—Police-constable Waterer, 122 D, said it could not be found. He had searched at the station for three-quarters of an hour that morning, but without success. After the case had been before the police magistrate he handed the property over to the care of the inspector on duty, and had not seen it since.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and a former conviction was proved against him for a similar offence at Victoria Station.—In answer to Mr. Muir, the assistant judge made the usual order for the restitution of the property. More than ordinary care ought to be taken of property forming the subject of a charge, and if it could not be found the inspector would be responsible to the prosecutor for value.

A FONDNESS FOR IMPRISONMENT.—William Jackson, 18, labourer, pleaded guilty to an indictment which charged him with maliciously damaging a plate-glass window, value £6 10s., the property of Messrs. Fletcher and Co., of Tottenham-Court-road.—In answer to the court, Mr. Fletcher said he was not aware that the prisoner had any animosity against him, as he knew nothing about him except that he had once before broken a window of his shop. His place of business was unfortunately just opposite the police-station, so that it was very convenient for the prisoner, whose object was to be locked up.—The accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A CAREER OF CRIME.—John M'Dermott, 57, described in the calendar as a labourer, was indicted for stealing a coat, value £2 10s., the property of Mr. Douglas Pitcher, engaged at Mr. White's veterinary surgery, 17, Church-lane, Whitechapel. Mr. Beaumont Morice prosecuted.

—At about midday on the 5th inst., the prisoner was observed by Mr. Bvenley, a veterinary surgeon, in a lobby of the office with the coat on his arm. He went up to him and asked him what business he had with it. He asked to be forgiven, and said he had picked up the coat and was about to hang it up. The prisoner, who made no further defence, was then given into custody.

The jury found him guilty, and on Mr. Commissioner Kerr inquiring if anything was known about him, Detective-sergeant George Bailey, of the Liverpool borough police, said he had known the prisoner for many years as an accomplished thief in Liverpool, and there was a long record of convictions against him. He had been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, to two terms of six months' hard labour, five years' penal servitude, to three months' hard labour, and to a second term of five years' penal servitude. In the year 1871 he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He has also been no less than eighteen times summarily convicted, and in addition had suffered three months as a rogue and vagabond. His license as a ticket-of-leave man was revoked. In the year 1879 he was tried again, and being convicted was sentenced to a further term of eight years' penal servitude, to be followed by seven years' police supervision.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr now sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

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MISS WALKER'S FINGER.—The witness left the bar for a minute or so, and in her absence he heard some money jingling. She returned at once and saw the prisoner alone in the bar. When she went out there was another man there drinking with the prisoner. She then missed £9. 6d. from the shelf of the patent till, and she said to the prisoner, "You have taken my money." He replied, "It is a lie," and ran off. The witness followed, crying, "Stop thief!" and the prisoner was stopped by a constable, who found £10. in the prisoner's pockets. The prisoner said, "I coppered me"—Previous convictions at the Central Criminal Court and at these sessions having been proved, the prisoner, who now pleaded guilty, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

PARANOID LITERATURE.—Peter Sheldrake, 15, a surgeon's page-boy, who was convicted last session of breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Foyler and stealing therein a cash-box and £25., and also with stealing a jacket and other articles, value £30., the goods of Mr. Albert Alexander, was brought up to receive the judgment of the court. The accused had been remanded for the attendance of Mr. Wheatley, the secretary of the St. Giles's Christian Mission, who now informed the court that the prisoner was a hardworking, well-educated lad until he took to reading such pernicious literature as "Dick Turpin" and "Jack Sheppard" &c. He had no father and his mother was an honest hard-working woman. As the prisoner was very anxious to go to sea, and had behaved exceedingly well since these charges were preferred against him, he would find means of sending him away.—The assistant judge was of the opinion of Mr. Scarle (with whom was Mr. Willis, Q.C.), in opening the case for the wife, said that his client was brought up by a Miss Walker, and she made the acquaintance of Mr. Boyce through a matrimonial agency. At that time he stated he was a person of good family, and had expectations. She had £25,000 in her own right. Mrs. Boyce after the marriage was in very bad health, and it was arranged that they should go on a voyage to Australia. Miss Walker giving them £2,000 for the purpose. They first went to Paris and then to Nice, at the wish of Mr. Boyce, and then returned to this country. Subsequently, at his wish, a person of the name of Kate Collins came into his service, and Mrs. Boyce did not like the look of her. Instead of being old, as she thought,

## A MATRIMONIAL AGENCY MARRIAGE.

## Remarkable Divorce Suit.

In the Divorce Division on Thursday, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the cross-suits of Boyce v. Boyce and Boyce v. Boyce. In the first petition the husband sought restoration of conjugal rights, and in the second the wife claimed a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. Charles Lewis Boyce, who answered denying the charges.—Mr. Boyce, who appeared in person, opened the case, and from his statement it transpired that he made the acquaintance of his wife through a matrimonial agency. He married her on the 14th October, 1886. He gave a denial to the charge against him, and said that he was not an adventurer, as was alleged.—At the wish of the learned judge, he went into the witness-box and proved the marriage. Asked as to his present employment, he said that he was not particularly proud of it.—Mr. Justice Butt: Well, what is it?—The witness: I am a driver in the service of the London General Omnibus Company.—Mr. Justice Butt: Well, there is nothing to be ashamed of.—Mr. Scarle (with whom was Mr. Willis, Q.C.), in opening the case for the wife, said that his client was brought up by a Miss Walker, and she made the acquaintance of Mr. Boyce through a matrimonial agency. At that time he stated he was a person of good family, and had expectations. She had £25,000 in her own right. Mrs. Boyce after the marriage was in very bad health, and it was arranged that they should go on a voyage to Australia. Miss Walker giving them £2,000 for the purpose. They first went to Paris and then to Nice, at the wish of Mr. Boyce, and then returned to this country. Subsequently, at his wish, a person of the name of Kate Collins came into his service, and Mrs. Boyce did not like the look of her. Instead of being old, as she thought,

## She Turned Out to be Young and Good Looking.

(Laughter.) While abroad he corresponded with Kate Collins upon affectionate terms, addressing her as "Dear Jack," and signing himself "Baby." (Laughter.)—Mrs. Emily Mary Boyce, in her evidence, said that when she married Mr. Boyce she represented that he was a gentleman of considerable means. She made his acquaintance through a matrimonial agency.—The learned judge remarked that all persons who advertised in these papers

## STRANGE CONFESION OF MURDER.

William Clifford, 33, described as a labourer, of no home, was brought up on remand at the Stratford Petty Sessions on the 14th inst., charged on his own confession with having feloniously killed and murdered one, Mary Taylor, about April, 1873, on a clodus bank at Dingley, near Wolverhampton. About midnight the previous Saturday the prisoner went into the Harrow Green Police Station, and told Inspector Walsh that he wished to speak to him privately. He went on to say that he wished to give himself up for murder, and after he had been duly cautioned he made a statement, which Mr. Walsh took down, to the effect that he murdered Mary Taylor between the hours of four and six in the morning on a clodus bank at Dingley, near Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, about this time sixteen years ago. He stated that Sarah Knight, who resides at Burslem, in the Potteries, North Staffordshire, knows all about it; and though it should break my mother's heart," he added, "I want to have it cleared up, so that I can have a clear mind." Prisoner gave an address at Hackney, which, on inquiry, was found to be false, and when he was charged he made a further statement, in the course of which he said he must have been mad to have accused himself of murder, and that he had been six months in London, mostly out of work, and living in casual wards. At the court the next morning the prisoner said that if he had accused himself of murder he must have been under the influence of drink, but Inspector Walsh, in reply to the bench, said that he was perfectly sober at the time he made the self-accusation. When the prisoner was put into the dock yesterday, the chairman asked if the police did not ask for a further remand. Detective Blanks replied in the affirmative, and the prisoner was then remanded.

## A SCRIPTURE READER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

At Greenwich Police Court last week, Stephen Walton Fay, 24, described as a clerk, of no address, who has lost an arm, was charged with knowingly uttering a forged cheque for £12 12s., with intent to defraud Charles Peterson, umbrella maker, of 20, London-street, Greenwich. Mr. Peterson said he had known the prisoner for four months as a Scripture reader. On Wednesday the prisoner brought a cheque for twelve guineas to the witness, and said he had received it from the Scripture Readers' Society, and that it was stupid of them to send a crossed cheque, as he had great difficulty in cashing it. The witness cashed the cheque, deducting 10s. 6d. the prisoner owed for two umbrellas, paid it into the Greenwich branch of the London and County Bank, and it was returned marked "no account." Robert Smart, corn dealer, of Bridge-street, Greenwich, said he cashed a cheque for ten guineas for the prisoner, who said he had received it from his old vicar. He deducted 12s. 6d. owing for half a ton of coals, and gave him 49s. 6d. He had the cheque passed into the bank, but it was returned marked "no account." Alfred Keel, upholsterer, of Stockwell-street, Greenwich, said the prisoner had been introduced to him by the curate of St. Peter's, Greenwich, and he thought he was a respectable man. On Wednesday the prisoner asked him to cash a cheque for about £11, which he did, after deducting 2s. 6d. discount and 4s. 6d. which the prisoner owed him for furniture. That cheque was returned from the bank marked "no account." Philip Latrell, cashier at the South Kensington branch of the Imperial Bank, said the three cheques had been presented to his bank from the London and County, drawn in the name of J. M. Nash. They once had a customer of that name, but he was dead and his account closed. George T. Nash, of 153, Fulham-road, said he was son of the late J. M. Nash. He had known the prisoner about two years. On Tuesday last he came to the witness and said a person named Adeane, who had an account at the same bank as the witness, had sent him to say he wanted to send some cheques off particularly that evening, and his check-book was empty. The witness gave him three blank cheques. The prisoner had no authority to sign the name of "Nash." He had found Adeane had no account at the bank. The Rev. F. S. Clark, vicar of St. Peter's, Greenwich, said the prisoner had been an evening reader in his parish for a few months. Some of the writing on the cheques produced was in the prisoner's handwriting, but the other part was feigned. They were endorsed by the prisoner. Detective-sergeant Francis said, having been informed that the prisoner was about to leave England for Quebec, he went to Grays, Essex, on the previous day, and told him he should apprehend him for forging and uttering cheques on the Imperial and London and County Banks. Prisoner asked if he could go upstairs, and witness and prisoner's wife went up with him. Prisoner took a pocket-book from under the pillow of the bed, and wished to hand it to his wife, but witness took it, and found it contained £16 in gold, a marriage certificate, and a passage ticket by the steamer Nestorian to Quebec for Mr. and Mrs. Fay. The vessel was to have left Gravesend for America that (Saturday) morning. The prisoner was married on Thursday last to a very respectable young woman (who was in court), entirely against her parents' wish. The prisoner said he did not tell Mr. Smart he had the cheque from his old vicar, but from a friend. The witnesses were bound over to prosecute at the next Old Bailey Sessions, and the prisoner was remanded for a week.

## TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mr. S. F. Langham was informed last week that two children had been burnt to death in South London. Their names and addresses are as follows:—James Archer, aged 2 years, of 64, Clarendon-street, South-street, Walworth, and Ann Elizabeth Allen, aged 2 years and 3 months, of 2, West-cot-street, Tabard-street, Borough. On Friday the little boy was left by his mother with several other children in the back room, and it was not long before screams were heard emanating therefrom. A lodger named Mary Kingsbury on entering the room found the child in flames, which she put out, and then took him to Guy's Hospital, where he subsequently died. With respect to the second fatality, Mrs. Allen heard her daughter groaning, and discovered her lying on the floor of the front room with her clothes on fire. At the time her husband was in the room in bed asleep, and he was ignorant of what had happened until his wife's screams awoke him. The child was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where it died from the effects of the burns. Mrs. Allen stated that when she left the room the empty kettle was on the hob, but on her return it was on the fire, the assumption being that the child placed it there.

Thomas Evans, 21, a letter sorter, of Stepney, was on Saturday making sealing-wax, when a portion of the heated material spurted into his face, terribly scalding him. He was promptly conveyed to the London Hospital.

Saturday being the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Christian Victor, eldest son of the Prince and Princess Christian, the bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church pealed merrily, in honour of his coming of age, which was celebrated at Cumberland Lodge. Flags were also displayed in the Royal borough.

On Saturday the coroner for West Kent received information that Sarah Haynes, aged 60, had been found hanging to a bedpost at her home, 16, East-street, Charlton. She was charged a few weeks ago at the Woolwich Police Court with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river.

The annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held at the Hotel Metropole on Saturday, the 9th of June. The Solicitor-general Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P. will take the chair. Gentlemen willing to have their names placed on the list of stewards should communicate with the secretary, at the offices of the fund, 55, Strand.

## THE MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN, M.P., AT PECKHAM.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, M.P., on Saturday presided at a most successful smoking concert, given by Mr. W. H. Mitchell, at the Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich Conservative Club, Camberwell Park, Peckham. The artists included Messrs. Donnell, Balfour, J. Budd, Alfred Grieve, Haydon Grover, Joseph Hay, Arthur Weston, F. W. Stephens, and G. T. Miles (sharp). Mr. W. H. Huddock presided at the piano. At the interval the chairman delivered a brief political speech. He maintained that the Conservatives of South London had room for consolidation at the result of the by-elections in that district. (Cheers.) As to the statement of Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons the other night that his blood ran cold when reading the account of what he called the brutality of the police and military at Ennis, he maintained that even if a little more force was absolutely necessary was used, allowance must be made for human nature. The military had been stoned by the people, and who could wonder if they retaliated. Referring to the Local Government Bill, the noble chairman said he believed that the Government would get the bill through the House, and that it would not only prove of great utility to the country but to London itself. Their opponents had charged them with introducing a Radical measure. It was nothing of the sort. It was a measure of constitutional progress, and if he for one thought that the Conservative party was not the party of constitutional progress, he would not belong to it. (Cheers.)—Mr. Davis, the chairman of the club, having delivered a short address, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and vice-chairman. During the evening "Rule Britannia" was sung by Mr. Alfred Grieve, and the audience heartily joined in the chorus.

## DULWICH WORKING-MEN'S CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Mr. H. E. Duke, barrister-at-law, on Saturday addressed a largely-attended meeting of this club at the club-house, Lordship-lane, on the subject of Mr. Goshen's Budget proposals. Mr. Duke pointed out that Mr. Goshen, one of the greatest living authorities on local taxation, had in this Budget introduced a reform which for years had been a popular subject of discussion among professed reformers by abolishing at a stroke the extravagant makeshift of grants from the Exchequer in aid of local taxation, and combining with this economic change an equitable system whereby personal property would contribute to the local rates. With regard to the proposed new taxation and additional licenses, Mr. Duke pointed out that it would be optional with every one whether the new taxation should be incurred or not. The licenses, and especially the wheel tax, were subjects of keen discussion, but he could not understand the cries of "Taxation on industry," and "Taxation on locomotion," so long as jobmasters, cabmen, boatmen, silversmiths, and valuers were required to pay special imposts, and he thought the ratepayers would see that the wheel tax was reasonable and just as well as advantageous. Generally the Budget had the advantage of being smaller by fourteen or fifteen millions than some of the latest of the alleged party of retrenchment. Mr. Duke was cordially thanked for his lecture.

## BANQUET TO THE SAVAGE CLUB.

A banquet was given on Saturday by the Lord Mayor in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, to the members of the Savage Club, at which a very large company was present. Among those who once had a customer of that name, but he was dead and his account closed. George T. Nash, of 153, Fulham-road, said he was son of the late J. M. Nash. He had known the prisoner about two years. On Tuesday last he came to the witness and said a person named Adeane, who had an account at the same bank as the witness, had sent him to say he wanted to send some cheques off particularly that evening, and his check-book was empty. The witness gave him three blank cheques. The prisoner had no authority to sign the name of "Nash." He had found Adeane had no account at the bank. The Rev. F. S. Clark, vicar of St. Peter's, Greenwich, said the prisoner had been an evening reader in his parish for a few months. Some of the writing on the cheques produced was in the prisoner's handwriting, but the other part was feigned. They were endorsed by the prisoner. Detective-sergeant Francis said, having been informed that the prisoner was about to leave England for Quebec, he went to Grays, Essex, on the previous day, and told him he should apprehend him for forging and uttering cheques on the Imperial and London and County Banks. Prisoner asked if he could go upstairs, and witness and prisoner's wife went up with him. Prisoner took a pocket-book from under the pillow of the bed, and wished to hand it to his wife, but witness took it, and found it contained £16 in gold, a marriage certificate, and a passage ticket by the steamer Nestorian to Quebec for Mr. and Mrs. Fay. The vessel was to have left Gravesend for America that (Saturday) morning. The prisoner was married on Thursday last to a very respectable young woman (who was in court), entirely against her parents' wish. The prisoner said he did not tell Mr. Smart he had the cheque from his old vicar, but from a friend. The witnesses were bound over to prosecute at the next Old Bailey Sessions, and the prisoner was remanded for a week.

## PRESENTATION TO PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

At the Albert Institute, Windsor, on Saturday, Princess Christian was presented with a pendant of sapphires and rubies and a pearl-shaped pearl drop, which had been subscribed for by the inhabitants of Windsor, in recognition of her Royal Highness's valuable and sympathetic work among the poor of the town. The hall was crowded, upwards of 500 persons being present, including the mayor and corporation and the majority of the principal residents. The princess was accompanied by Prince Christian, Prince Christian Victor, and Princess Victoria Louise. Mr. W. G. H. Peters (the mayor) read an address, and the presentation was made by Mr. A. H. Thornton, the treasurer to the fund. The gift cost about £300, and accompanying it was a handsomely-bound volume, containing the names of the subscribers, numbering two thousand. The princess, in accepting the gift, read a reply thanking the donors. At the conclusion of this ceremony, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Christian Victor, and Princess Victoria proceeded to the town hall, where the honorary freedom of the borough was presented to Prince Christian Victor, the eldest son of Prince and Princess Christian, the occasion being the coming of age of the young prince.

## VOLUNTEER SERGEANTS' TACTICAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 13th inst. this new Volunteer departure was very successfully inaugurated at the headquarters of the London Scottish Rifles, Buckingham Gate, and Major-general Brackenbury, chief of the Army Intelligence Department, subsequently delivered an address, in which he remarked that he had many opportunities of seeing the very important part the Volunteer force had and must have in this country, and he had a strong sense of how much the volunteers saved this country from what all other powers were subject to—the burden of conscription. He illustrated the absolute ignorance of even the Horse Guards authorities of strategy and tactics in the pre-Henry period by reference to a good story told him of Thomas Carlyle by Mr. Ruskin. They could give Carlyle no instruction on these subjects and did not know any one who could. It was to Sir P. M. Dougall they were indebted for the first nations English officers could obtain upon them. In 1868 General Hamley's admirable work "Operations of War, &c." appeared, but it was not until 1883 that the importance of their study by all officers of the Army was fully recognised, and now, five years later, they had a body of non-commissioned officers banding themselves together for the voluntary study of this most important branch of matters that the soldier ought to know.

They had to consider how to get men to preserve their coolness and pluck in passing from a distance of 5,000 yards from the enemy, where artillery fire commenced to be effective, through the various stages where infantry fire told, from 1,700 yards to 1,300, down to the dangerous 500 yards, and finally the annihilating 200 yards zero. All these must be passed through before the enemy could be driven off. The lecture was listened to throughout with rapt attention, and was hailed with unanimous applause at the finish.

Thomas William Cox, aged 7 years, of 26, Irton-street, Bromley, went to bed on the 11th inst. in the best of health, but on the following morning was found dead. Dr. Ashley, of 6, Bow-road, who was called in, ascribed death to a sudden spasm acting on a weak heart.

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## THE BOARD OF WORKS AND THE THEATRES.

The joint committee of managers and proprietors of the London theatres and music halls have issued the following manifesto against the Theatres Bill of the Metropolitan Board of Works:—The owners and managers of theatres and music halls in the metropolis, who represent capital to the value of over £400,000, and employ more than 150,000 persons, besides directly benefiting a large number of trades in every branch, object to the bill now before Parliament promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, by which the board seeks for increased and arbitrary powers over this special class of buildings. The board in 1878 obtained powers to compel the owners and managers of theatres and music halls to make such alterations in the structure of such buildings as would render them safe for the public frequenting the same. It also obtained the fullest powers over any new buildings before the magistrate, he expressed a strong desire to go to sea, and the remand was taken for the necessary arrangements to be made, the cost of fitting him out and sending him to Grimsby to be detained from the funds of the poor-box. On Thursday, however, a Mr. C. White, a lighterman and boatman at Battersea Bridge, attended the court, and stated that a gentleman, whose name he did not know, but who drove to his place in a carriage and pair of horses, had made overtures to him to take the boy as an apprentice, and he was willing to do so, as he understood his parents were dead. Mr. Safford, the chief clerk, further questioned the witness, and elicited from him that the boy had worked twelve months for him, and that on the 7th inst. he went to the workhouse (where the lad was under remand), and said that he had an order from the magistrate for Daniels to be delivered to him. The carriage gentleman told him where the boy was, and White took the paper with the address on it (produced).—Mr. Partridge asked the witness whether he expected him to believe this statement.—White assured his worship that the gentleman directed him to take the paper he wrote to the workhouse. He was a grey-whiskered gentleman, and said he was interested in the boy. The lad, interrogated by the magistrate, said his father was in prison for forgery, but he told White that he was dead. He wished to go to sea.—Mr. Partridge asked his worship that the gentleman directed him to take the paper he wrote to the workhouse. He was a grey-whiskered gentleman, and said he was interested in the boy. The lad, interrogated by the magistrate, said his father was in prison for forgery, but he told White that he was dead. He wished to go to sea.—Mr. Partridge asked his worship that the gentleman directed him to take the paper he wrote to the workhouse. 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## PRIMROSE DAY.

Never before has the display of primroses on the 18th of April been so large as on Thursday, the seventh anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and never before was the occasion so largely observed both in London and the provinces. In addition to purely political gatherings, there were numerous other observances in various parts of the country, all undertaken in the same spirit and with the same end in view—honour to the memory of the great statesman who passed away seven years ago. The time for political opponents to jeer at the celebration of "Primrose Day" has long gone, and not only has the Primrose League itself become a great political power, but the day has come to be regarded by a very large proportion of the English people as one to be marked as an event in history. Thus the memory of the dead earl is kept alive in the minds of his countrymen, and to judge from the numbers wearing the well-known token on Thursday it must be admitted even by the most virulent Gladstoneite that sympathy with the principles of Lord Beaconsfield and respect for his memory are largely on the increase throughout the country.

## The Beaconsfield Statue.

From an early hour in the morning crowds of people assembled around the statue of Lord Beaconsfield, in St. Stephen's-square, Westminster, and a couple of policemen had all their work to do to keep the spectators moving on. The appearance of the statue, practically covered as it was with flowers—the primrose and the violet being predominant—was very effective. In addition to the decorations which were placed there soon after midnight, many others were deposited during the morning. One of the most elaborate and interesting, perhaps, was that sent by Mr. E. R. Bellios, of Hong Kong. It consisted of a bed of primroses at the base of the statue, on which is a mourning tablet, with the words, "Peace with honour. In memory of Lord Beaconsfield. Died 19th April, 1881. Beneath are the lines:—

Duty and honour were the watchwords twain  
Which ruled his line of action; and he gave  
His time and talents in the country's cause,  
To serve his Queen, his nation, and his God.

There were also wreaths from many habitations of the Primrose League, and numerous bunches of primroses were on the grass round the statue. The statue itself was decked with flowers, and the arrangement both of these and of the wreaths around the pedestal far surpassed, from an artistic point of view, that of any previous year. The Grand Council of the Primrose League sent a magnificent wreath of colossal dimensions, the words "In Memoriam" being arranged in letters of violets upon a bank of primroses. At the base of the wreath was a crown worked in violets. Another attractive feature in the decoration was a handsomely-wrought motto in white immortelle, "Peace with honour." The Constitutional Club sent a very fine wreath, and among others worthy of notice were those of the Chelsea Conservative Club, North Lambeth Constitutional Club, Roding Deanery Habitation, Primrose League, Lafone Habitation, Dover Habitation, and the Dulwich Working Men's Conservative Club. Later in the day a crowd of people thronged round the monument, and the exertions of several constables were required to prevent a block.

## Meeting of the Grand Habitation of the League.

A meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held in Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket on Thursday afternoon. The stage and proscenium were tastefully decorated with flags and constitutional emblems. A bust of Lord Beaconsfield occupied the post of honour in the centre of the proscenium, while a bust of Lord Salisbury, executed by Mr. Richard Belt, was prominently displayed in the orchestra. At a quarter to two o'clock the building contained between three and four thousand persons. Punctually at two o'clock the chairman, Sir Alexander Borthwick, took up his post amid loud cheering. A great number of ladies were present, and the stage when lighted up presented a very brilliant spectacle. The chairman said they were once again met on the anniversary of Primrose Day, when they recalled the great memory of one whom all England honoured, and who had sprung from the people and was of the people, and whose political instincts were so accurate that they had secured complete British sympathy. They must also recall the names of the two founders of the league, Sir Henry Drummond Wolf and Lord Randolph Churchill. It was incumbent upon them to make the people understand that the League was working for the people, and to bring the classes and masses into close fraternal connection. He congratulated them on the fact that they had 1,100,000 members, and these had contributed in a large and brilliant degree towards placing Lord Salisbury in power. (Cheers.) They had reason to be satisfied with the fact that the Government had put down obstruction—(cheers)—with the conversion scheme of Mr. Goschen, the treatment of the Irish question by Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—and the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury. He urged upon them, in conclusion, that one of the chief sources of strength in the nation was its patriotism, and the exercise of this might be called for, owing to the state of Europe, sooner than they expected. He believed their patriotism would be equal to any occasion. (Cheers.) Mr. Plunket, who next spoke, said that in the success they had already achieved there was rich promise of greater success to come. (Cheers.) If they contrasted the condition of Ireland with what it had been in recent years, they would find ample grounds for satisfaction with the policy which Lord Salisbury's Government had pursued. Mr. Plunket concluded with an eloquent tribute to Mr. Balfour. Mr. Henry Chaplin said that all present would, he was convinced, agree with him that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues had well and nobly done their duty. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he moved a vote of confidence in the Government, which was seconded by Sir Henry Hoare, and carried unanimously amid enthusiastic cheers.

## ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

The last train from Dublin to Bray on Friday night had a narrow escape of becoming wrecked. The driver of the engine and the guard state that shortly after leaving Glenaserry Station, and near to the Albert-road Bridge, the train seemed to oscillate considerably, whilst the engine shook a great deal. A report of the occurrence was made to the station-master at Dalkey, who directed that the engine and the train should be examined, which resulted in the finding of some iron bolts and pipes missing from the bottom of the guard's van. The railway officials and police at once proceeded to the place indicated by the driver of the engine, and they found an old wooden sleeper broken in two by the train passing over it. Six large stones and an iron gate were also placed against the down line. Some of the points of the bars of the gate were found cut across by the train. Fortunately the train carried but very few passengers. No clue has yet been obtained as to who placed the obstruction on the line.

## THE HANGMAN PLAYED OUT.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill, by 87 votes to 8, substituting death by electricity for hanging in capital cases, and also prohibiting the publication in newspapers of the details of executions. The bill will pass through the Senate, as it is strongly supported.

Mr. W. H. Smith, presiding on Wednesday evening at the annual dinner of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, referred to the improving condition of Ireland, and paid a high tribute to the judgment and ability of Mr. Balfour. Alluding to the Local Government Bill, the First Lord of the Treasury said that those who were parties to the extension of the franchise for which Lord Beaconsfield was responsible must complete the work to which they were committed.

## THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

## The Boot Finishing Trade.

The select committee of the House of Lords resumed their inquiry into the sweating system Tuesday. The Earl of Dunraven presided. Samuel Wildman was re-examined. In answer to Lord Onslow, he explained, with reference to a union among the victims of the sweating system that not only did the "knifers" discharge the finishers if they belonged to the union, but the manufacturers themselves required a deposit of a sum of money from the "knifers" as to surely against a strike in the execution of an order. A trades union could be formed in Parliament would pass a law restricting the hours to something less than they were now. He paid 4s. a week for one room of four and a half or five yards square, and he had a wife and six children. His room contained two windows.

In reply to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the witness said he should not wish to work shorter hours for smaller wages; he should expect more wages. A quick working man should receive 15s. and a slow working man 13s., and a slow man with a family 14s. to 15s. a week. Charles Solomon, a Jewish boot finisher, and one of the masters employing men under the sweating system, said he was secretary of the Masters' Jewish Boot and Shoe Trade Association. That association had been started to protect the masters, so that wages might not go below 12s. 6d. a week.

## Plenty Ready to Take the Work.

In answer to the chairman, he said: If I receive this morning three or four dozen of boots, for which I was paid last week 4s. a dozen, and I now receive 4s. a dozen, well, if I refuse them at that rate, there are plenty of masters who would be willing to do the work at the lower rate, men who have been here twelve or eighteen months or two years, for these men become masters as well. The Chairman: Then, in fact, the rate of wages at which goods are put out is brought down by competition by new men who have been in the country only a short time. Yes. If I get 5s. for finishing a dozen pairs of boots I get half, and the other half is divided between the three or four men I employ. What do you do for your half? I have to "knife" and work up the goods myself, keep up a workshop, fire, gas, and graining tools, and to take the work to the shop. The prices at present are much lower than formerly. The great number of men who have come from abroad have increased the competition. We receive sometimes so much as 2s. 3d. for a dozen pair of boots, and as little as 1s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. per dozen, but the work was often very bad.

## How he Became a "Knifer."

—How long do you work yourself? I employ three men, and work myself by preparing the work for the men I employ. I work the same hours as they do, seventeen or eighteen hours a day when we are busy. —What can you earn? What the cream of the workmen earn. I have been in the finishing trade for twenty years, and came over as a greener. After seven months I commenced piece work, and the first week I made 2s. That was about nineteen years ago. I worked with my brother for three years, and then I started as a master for myself. —You made so much money as a piece-worker that you were able to begin for yourself? It is not a matter of capital; it is only a matter of 4s. altogether to become a master. —Have you not to give security? We have only to become householders. —Do you see any way of improving the present state of things? My opinion is that workshops should be built by the manufacturers, and the work done on the manufacturers' premises; that would improve the trade.

## A Terrible Reduction.

The rate of payment has been reduced 30 or 40 per cent. Boots for which I formerly got 3s. a dozen I now get 3s. for; but whatever I get I hand over the half of it to the men. They have, however, suffered more than I have done. —The Archbishop of Canterbury: Then the masters have gained by the machinery and the men have lost by it? Yes. —What do the boots you are paid is. 9d. for sell at? 1s. 3d. a pair. —Solomon Rosenblum, a boot finisher in a sweating establishment, said he was earning 13s. a week, but out of that he had to pay 6s. 6d. for rent, 1s. 6d. for paraffin for his lamp, 1s. 6d. for coal, and 1s. 6d. for school fees for his six children, leaving 6s. 3d. to keep himself, wife, and family. His regular time was from seven in the morning till midnight, but in busy times he had to go an hour earlier, and stay an hour later. —Solomon Baum gave evidence to the effect that he worked eighteen hours a day, and although he sometimes earned 42s. per week, his wages per annum did not average more than 5s. per week. He employed one man and his own boy. —Mr. W. Hofmann, of the *Skin and Leather Trade Record*, said he was formerly in the boot trade for twenty-six years. He had visited the houses of people employed by sweaters, and found them almost invariably dirty and insanitary. In one room, about 10 ft. by 15 ft., eighteen persons lived day and night. The sweating system prevailed in Spitalfields, Whitechapel, and Commercial-road. The best skilled workmen in London in the boot trade could not now get more than nine months' work in the year. He attributed the depression to the lower purchasing power of the country, and to the fact that the colonists, disgusted with the shoddy goods sent them from this country, were now making their own. Inspectors with technical knowledge should be empowered to visit workshops at all hours. The difficulty would be to find the shops. —The committee then adjourned.

## The "Christian" Sweaters.

Evidence was again taken on Friday, when Mr. Hofmann was recalled, and gave details as to the terribly unsanitary condition of some of the sweating dens he had visited, as well as the consequences of the action of the union in forcing men working in certain houses to demand certain prices. This had done the London trade much harm, and many manufacturers had removed to provincial towns to be free from the union and the "statement of wages." —Mr. Arnold White asked permission to remark that, in his answer last week, "If there were no foreigners there would be no sweaters," he only meant it to apply it to the boot trade. His evidence would now have reference to "Christian" sweaters. (A laugh.) —Lord Dunraven asked Mr. White whether his general ideas now would apply to shirt-making, tailoring, and cabinet-making? —The sweating system as applied to the tailoring trade, as practised by the Government (laugh) —answered the witness. —Lord Rothschild: The Government? —Mr. White: The Government. (A laugh.)

## Tailor's Work and Pay.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Arnold White produced a bundle of clothes which, he said, was a suit, cut ready for making up, and everything provided, except the cotton for sewing, which was provided by the working sweaters. The trousers were pressed into shape at 4d. a pair. The most skilful worker could not press more than forty pairs a day. The price for making a coat was 7s. It was possible to make four a day by working fifteen hours. The following was a description of some of the work done, together with the prices: —Trousers, made for export, at 4d.; suit made complete for 10d., the pleating alone requiring considerable labour. The sweating master received 1s. 2d. for making this suit. A boy's suit was made right out for 4d.; the sweater getting 7d. —Lord Dunraven: By sweater, do you mean the middleman? —Mr. White answered in the affirmative, adding that the sweating master, for no labour of his own, cleared 2d. on the boy's suit, while the woman who made it only got 4d. for all her work. A knickerbocker suit was made for 9d. In this there were five pleats, entailing a great amount of labour, two pockets, nine buttons, five button-

holes, lining, and bartling. The middleman receives 1s. as the price for the making. The payment for adult clothing, remarked Mr. White, was quite bad enough, but the rate paid for children's clothes was worse.

## Making a Vest and Shirt.

"Now I come to a shirt," said Mr. White, "a shirt worn in the West-end. This is a bespoke shirt, made to measure, with two links worn in cuffs, twelve button-holes, and made all complete for one shilling. The sweater, or middleman, gets a shilling profit on the making of each shirt." —Lord Dunraven: What is that shirt so? —In the shop for? —"The price in a West-end shop for that shirt," replied Mr. White, "is 7s. 6d. With the exception of that shirt, all the garments I have shown are shop clothes."

## How Disease is Spread.

The Rev. James Munro, a minister who has laboured amongst the East-end poor, drew a graphic and sad picture of the most distressing forms of sweating, through the misery of which, coupled with incidental causes, young womanhood is robbed of every ray of brightness in life. Mr. Munro produced a well-made coat, which he tried on in the presence of their lordsships, one of whom remarked, "It is a capital fit." "That coat," explained Mr. Munro, "was made by a sweater for 7d. I have seen coats made from 4d. upwards." Then the witness, in speaking of the sanitary surroundings of one poor house, said, "Last week I saw a child lying ill with the measles, and garments lying all around it were being made up." —The committee adjourned.

## FIGHT BETWEEN PADDINGTON VESTRYMEN.

The question that has engaged the attention of the Paddington Vestry for some weeks past, known as the Paddington Baths scandal, resulted on Tuesday in a fight between two members of the vestry. Mr. Fisher having resigned the commissionership of the baths and washhouses, and Mr. E. F. Whur retiring by efflux of time, two opponents of the policy of the commissioners, Messrs. Jephcott and Honney were elected, and Mr. Whur lost his seat. Mr. Lee denounced the "rascality, felony, and treachery" of the commissioners and their late superintendent, whereupon Mr. Whur said he should "like to settle with him in the garden." Afterwards, in the outer hall, Mr. Whur spoke of doing some personal violence to Mr. Lee, and the friends of the latter sent for the police. Mr. Whur waited outside, and as Mr. Lee was leaving made an assault upon him in the presence of a number of vestrymen. Mr. Lee held up an umbrella to protect his face, and the two vestrymen struggled, the umbrella being beaten down and the combatants getting to close quarters, Mr. Whur falling or being thrown to the ground. When the police arrived, one vestryman was on the top of the other, thumping him. They were then separated.

## ALARMING SUBSIDENCE IN NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.

About half past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon it was noticed that the western pavement was giving way under the railway bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, which crosses the Borough between the Borough-road and the Elephant and Castle railway stations. Steps were at once taken to ensure the safety of the public. Shortly afterwards the pavement suddenly collapsed, some eight feet by three nearest the roadway disappearing from view. It appears that the works of the underground railway from London Bridge have approached within about fifty feet of the railway bridge, and that under the bridge runs an old sewer, the existence of which had been forgotten. With the approach of the tunnel the sewer burst, and caused the subsidence, while the water flowed into the works. The hole caused by the subsidence was fully twenty feet deep, but the tunnel is sixty feet under the ground, and was not therefore affected. The company's men set to work to fill up the chasm with gravel.

## STRANGE THEFT OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE.

People in Paris, a correspondent says, still persist in attributing undiscovered larcenies and robberies to mysterious beings from the other side of the Channel. Thus we are calmly told by a commissary of police that the robbery of the diamond necklace which lately took place at the Baron de Wendel's was presumably the work of three well-dressed Englishwomen who were seen loitering at the door of the house when the feast was set out and the guests were met at the wedding of the daughter of the Marquis de Vaulserre. The reception, which was an open one, was attended by many persons, who were thronged together at one time in the second salon for the purpose of seeing the wedding presents. Suddenly a Roman Catholic prelate, Monsignor Favas, was announced, and everybody went into the room where the dignitary was, and it is supposed that during this time the property was stolen. This robbery has caused much sensation in Paris, and a few more particulars concerning it may be interesting to your readers. The diamond necklace was on a table in the second drawing-room of the house of the Baron de Wendel, who is an uncle of the bride, and who, living near the Trinity Church, entertained the guests who had been present at the marriage. During the polite rush to see the monsignor the robbers carried out their project. After the commotion caused by the arrival of the prelate had subsided one of the ladies of the house returned to the second salon for the purpose of showing the presents to a newly-arrived friend. Then the fatal truth was discovered, and what has been called "a cold silence" fell upon the assembled guests. People looked at each other in amazement and half in suspicion. Those useful beings who are met in every Paris salon, and whose principal duty it is to fill up vacant corners or to make up a dinner party when some high and mighty person has been unable to "put in an appearance," were in a state of perplexity and confusion, for, although they are frequently visible in society, few people know their names or positions. The suspense was, in fact, simply awful, and there were subdued conversations about the expediency of closing the street doors and keeping everybody in until the advent of the police. Others hinted at a awful whispering at the advisability of a thorough search being instituted. Nothing of the sort, however, was attempted; but the Marquis de Vaulserre and the baron stood at the hall door and watched all their guests dealing before them. After this painful ordeal the police began their operations in the second salon, but the only result which they arrived at was that the necklace and its accessories were too large to have been taken away by a man unless he had a great coat on, and that they must have, therefore, been stolen by a woman, who hid them in her dress and passed unnoticed through the crowd of guests.

## ROBBERIES NEAR MONTE CARLO.

A correspondent at Nice reports that several audacious robberies have recently been committed in the vicinity of the gardens of Monte Carlo by a band of five or six Piedmontese. One case, which happened on Tuesday afternoon, is a good example. An American doctor, named Redding, was walking alone on the outskirts of the principality when these fellows sprang from behind some trees, seized him, and demanded his money, one meanwhile holding a knife over his head. They ransacked his pockets, and took all the French money he had, about 20fr. His watch, being marked with a monogram, they left, together with two pieces of English money, which might betray them. Dr. Redding ran to the Casino and gave information to the so-called police. Two of them examined the spot and said it was French territory, and therefore they could do nothing. The Prince of Monaco's army of thirty privates and a corporal maintains its wonted attitude of masterly inactivity. The doctor has no means of redress, and the thieves are left at ease to enjoy their plunder.

## LATEST NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

## Dangerous Symptoms.

## Latest Bulletins.

The reports received from Berlin of the health of the Emperor Frederick during Tuesday and Wednesday were of an alarming character. It was asserted that blood poisoning had set in, and that the most serious results were feared.

Following are the latest telegrams:—

(TRAUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, April 21, 7 a.m.—The semi-official North German Gazette this morning publishes the following announcement:—"The Emperor did not leave his bed yesterday, although he attended to State affairs. His Majesty had no sleep in the afternoon, but took food as usual, and in satisfactory quantities. The discharge of pus continues."

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, April 21, 9.46 a.m.—The Emperor is in a state of high fever, and experiences difficulty in breathing.

## THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

## More Deaths—Latest.

Robert Hodgson, 39, hewer of Flimby, married, one of the men who was injured in the explosion near Workington, and taken to the infirmary, died in the infirmary lat. on Friday night. The bodies which were laid out in the joiners' shop have all been removed to their respective homes. The pit yard presented a very melancholy appearance during the whole of Friday night as the bodies were being removed. About ten o'clock Joseph Robinson, another of the injured in the explosion, died in the Workington Infirmary. This brings the number of killed up to thirty.

## A CONSPIRABLE'S CONVICTION QUASHED.

The appeal of Police-constable David Poole from a conviction by Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street, for assaulting Mrs. Annie F. Hancock, was heard at the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, and the conviction quashed.

## TRYING TO BRIBE A CONSTABLE.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, William Jenkins was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour without the option of a fine for having assaulted Mrs. Besse Bradley in Regent-street. The prisoner, on the night of the 11th inst., struck the constable in the face, and ran away. When arrested he attempted to bribe the constable who took him into custody, and the two constables struggled, the umbrella being beaten down and the constable getting to close quarters, Mr. Whur falling or being thrown to the ground. When the police arrived, one constable was on the top of the other, thumping him. They were then separated.

## CHARGE AGAINST A POSTMASTER.

A postmaster named Francis Ward, of Tredgar-road, Bow, was charged at Bow-street on Friday with having embezzled two sums of £10,

LAST WEEK'S  
LAW AND POLICE.

## Queen's Bench Division.

Before Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Willis. **THE QUEEN v. D'EYNOURT AND RYAN.**—In this case Ryan, it was said, was convicted by Mr. D'Eynourt in 1882, and sentenced to two terms of three months' imprisonment and hard labour, for having fraudulently collected money, saying that she was collecting for a school treat at St. Peter's School. Upon her there was found concealed \$100 in gold and a £5 note; in her purse there was £5 in gold and £5 in silver, and she also had some jewellery. Mr. D'Eynourt subsequently made an order for the delivery to Ryan of part of this property, and another for the delivery of the remainder, but the question now raised for their lordships upon probation was whether the police magistrate had authority to make the orders. It was said that he could make the orders only when the person had been charged with having fraudulently obtained the property, and here there was no specific charge to that effect against Ryan, though the police made suggestions of the kind. It was also said that if the property belonged to Ryan the proper course was for her to sue for it. The court, after hearing a long argument, postponed

(Before Mr. Justice Day and a Common Jury.)

**ACTION FOR TRESPASS AND DEFAMATION.—TAYLOR v. MILLS.**—This was an action for trespass and defamation of character brought by a widow, a lodgings-keeper at Blomfield-road, Maida Vale, against Mr. Alfred Mills, of Cambridge-place, secretary to the Paddington Vigilance Committee. The defendant pleaded that the trespass was justified, and denied the defamation.

Mr. Crisp and Mr. Warburton were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. and Mrs. Costelloe was for the defendant. — Mr. Crisp said the plaintiff was a lady of high respectability and character, who before taking her house in London had for several years carried on business as a lodgings-keeper at Oxford, with the license of the University authorities to receive under-graduates. She took the house in Blomfield-road for the purpose of letting lodgings, and the landlord satisfied himself as to her respectability by inquiries. Unfortunately, on the recommendation of one upon whom she thought she could rely, she admitted as a lodger a young woman whose conduct was such that, after a week, she had to ask her to leave. The woman went without paying up her rent, and the plaintiff meantime retained her luggage box. Shortly afterwards, owing to the counsel assumed, to the action of the defendant, the plaintiff had a visit from an inspector and a sergeant from Scotland Yard, who made inquiries about her lodgers and went over the house. A few days later the defendant himself, with two men and a police sergeant, came to the house and forcibly entered and went over it, demanding the young woman's box, threatening to break open the door of the room, and used words which reflected on the character of the plaintiff and her house. This was the trespass and defamation.—The plaintiff was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Costelloe, but denied emphatically that there was any pretence for suspecting the respectability of her house or herself.—The case was not concluded.

## Probate and Divorce Division.

(Before Sir James Hannan.)

**NASH v. NASH AND PRICE.**—The petition was that of the husband, Mr. William Nash, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. Mr. Lipscombe appeared for the petitioner; and there was no defence.—The petitioner, who resides at 100, Barry-road, Dulwich, was married to the respondent on the 26th September, 1866, at Newington. At that time he was 33, and his wife 18. She had been a domestic servant in his employ, and one of the reasons that induced him to marry her was the attention she had paid to his first wife during her illness. Two years after the marriage quarrels occurred between them in consequence of her going to theatres without informing him by whom she was accompanied. Subsequently they occupied separate rooms, and on one occasion he heard voices in her room. A man was there, and the petitioner closed with him, there afterwards being a struggle, in the course of which the petitioner received a blow on the nose, causing blood to flow freely. The fight was continued in the back garden, until the petitioner's son and daughter interposed. The man was afterwards found out to be the co-respondent Price.—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

**GWINNE-VAUGHAN AND PEMBER.**—This was the petition of Mr. William Gwynne-Vaughan, a county magistrate, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, who was formerly in his husband's employ as groom. Mr. H. B. Deane appeared for the petitioner, and there was no defence.—The petitioner and the respondent were married on the 8th May, 1866, at the parish church of Hay, Brecon, and they lived together down to November, 1884, when he went to America. He became a J.P., and they afterwards went to live at Gwladys Hall, Radnorshire. There were three children of the marriage. His wife's uncle died, leaving her considerable property and an estate in Radnorshire. There was also other property to which she was entitled. After she came into this property trouble arose between them, and from time to time the respondent assaulted her husband, "once particularly." This led to their occupying different rooms. He became bankrupt owing to a Chancery suit arising out of a will he was disputing, and after the bankruptcy he lived upon his wife's property. He sailed for America on the 5th November, 1884, with his wife's consent, and while away he wrote to her from time to time. When he returned he found that his wife had left the house. Last July he found her living near Worcester with the co-respondent, who had formerly been his groom. The petitioner gave him a good thrashing. In the course of the evidence it was stated that the respondent had an income of between £3000 and £4000 a year.—The case having been established, a decree nisi, with costs, was granted, the respondent also being condemned in costs, as the respondent's property in her own right.

**BAREMER v. BAREMER AND BORDMAN.**—This was a husband's petition for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. The case was undefended.—Mr. E. W. Craycroft was counsel for the petitioner, who was married to the respondent on the 25th of May, 1877. After the marriage they resided at various places, among others at New-street, Bedford-square. The wife contracted bad habits, and they separated, and the respondent went to live at Bread-street, Bethnal Green. She was there visited by the co-respondent Bordman. One night in the autumn of last year the petitioner, along with a friend, went to the house, and found the co-respondent underneath the bed. The respondent admitted, as did also the co-respondent, that adultery had been committed, and they signed a paper to that effect.—The petitioner's statements having been corroborated, Sir James Hannan pronounced a decree nisi, and ordered the petitioner to have the custody of the surviving child of the marriage.

**CAVALIER v. CAVALIER.**—In this case the wife sued for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The case was undefended.—The parties were married on the 25th of July, 1877, at St. Andrew's, Holborn. The respondent was a provision dealer, and, after the marriage, they lived at College-street, Mile End, and Malmesbury-road, Bow. For a time they lived happily, and three children have been born of the marriage. After the birth of the first child the respondent was stated to have taken too much to drink, and frequently ill-treated his wife. In 1884 the petitioner took out a summons for an assault, and he was bound over to keep the peace. The following year he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an assault, and on that occasion a decree of judicial separation

was granted by the magistrate. The petitioner had another woman into the house, with whom he cohabited as his wife. The petitioner detailed the various acts of cruelty she alleged against her husband, and in respect of which she was amply corroborated.—The adultery of the respondent was not, however, proved to the satisfaction of the learned judge, and the case was adjourned for further evidence on that point.

## Middlesex Sessions—Appeals.

(Before Mr. P. H. Edlin, C.C. Assistant Judge.)

**THE ADULTERATION ACT.**—Frederick Muir, a grocer, carrying on business in High-street, Homerton, appealed against a conviction of Mr. H. J. Bushby, at the Worship-street Police Court; of £25, for unlawfully selling some cocoa which had been adulterated. Mr. Muir appeared for the respondent and Mr. Blackwell for the appellant.—George Simmonds, of Retreat-place, Homerton, said that on December 3rd he went to the appellant's shop and purchased 1lb. of cocoa, for which he paid 3d. The shopman told him it was cocoa, and he drank it himself.—Edwin Sartwell, assistant sanitary inspector, went into the shop at the time the last witness was inside, and stated that after the article sold had been analysed, it was found to contain 50 per cent. of sugar and starch. The appellant stated that he issued very strict instructions to his assistants with regard to the sale of cocoas; and Charles Weeks, one of his assistants, stated that he first offered Simmonds Epsom's cocoa, but he said he did not want that, and he agreed to take chocolate powder. He knew there was a label on the tin which contained the article he sold which read as follows:—“Caution. You are liable to a fine for selling this article to any one who asks for cocoas.”—The conviction was confirmed, with costs.

**LOT AT THE WEST-END.**—Charles Moore appealed against a conviction by Mr. J. Mansfield, a metropolitan police magistrate, who, on the 25th February, sentenced him to two terms of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, the sentences, however, to run concurrently, for assaulting a lodgings-keeper at Bolla. Mr. Alfred Watkins and Baptiste de Bolla, Mr. Gill (for the appellant); and Mr. Muir for the respondent.—About half past twelve on the morning of the 25th of February Mr. Watkins, who is a clerk living at 19, Buckingham-street, Strand, was on his way home, and while in Charing-cross-road was knocked down from behind by one of a gang. He believed his assailant was the appellant Moore. He received a cut wound on the back of his head, and an abrasion of the skin on his face.—Police-constable Church, 51 C, said he saw the assault, and took Moore into custody. He was rescued by two men named Cripps and Pollard. All three ran away, but Moore was stopped by a man named Denby, and Cripps and Pollard by Mr. de Bolla, who is a refreshment-house keeper, at 223, Edgware-road. In the scuffle the police and the witnesses Denby and de Bolla, together with other persons, were assaulted by Cripps and Pollard and a number of other men, who seemed to be acting in concert. The case against Moore was that he was one of the gang.—For the appellant, it was stated that he was a “plateman” to the guards' mess at St. James's, and a highly respectable man. He lived at Bernard-street, Russell-square, and like the complainant Watkins was on his way home, when he found himself in the midst of what Mr. Gill described as an organised riot got up for the purpose of robbery. All the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Gill contended, tended to show that the witnesses were mistaken as to the identity of the assailant with the man who committed the assault complained of.—Several witnesses were called, who gave the appellant an excellent character. In the result, however, the conviction was confirmed.

## City of London Court.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr.)

**THE JEWISH TAILOR AND THE DISHONORED SINGER.**—**HELIOTHY V. BENJAMIN.**—This was a judgment summons to recover an amount due on a dishonoured cheque.—The plaintiff stated that the defendant was a tailor in the Whitechapel-road; at all events, when any one called at the shop he came forward as the master. After the cheque was dishonoured he called upon the defendant, who offered to supply clothes in lieu of money, but the offer was declined.—In answer to the claim, the defendant said the cheque was not his.—Plaintiff: But you endorsed it.—Defendant: I never received the cash.—Plaintiff: You did.—Defendant: I have nothing to do with the shop in Whitechapel-road.—Plaintiff: What name is over the door?—Defendant: The name of Barnett.—Plaintiff: Who is he?—Defendant: My father-in-law.—Plaintiff: It used to be your place?—Defendant: I have been sold up for rent. As soon as I found the cheque was wrong I offered to let the plaintiff “take it out” in clothes. I could not find the drawer.—Plaintiff: Why you were with him in the club every night playing cards.—Defendant: He has given forty dishonoured cheques.—Plaintiff: Then why don't you prosecute him?—Defendant: I never received the cash.—Plaintiff: You did.—Defendant: I have nothing to do with the shop in Whitechapel-road.—Plaintiff: What name is over the door?—Defendant: It's a lie.—His Honour: That may be all very good in Houndsditch, among your own people, but don't use such language here.—Defendant: He is telling a lie.—His Honour (emphatically): Don't use that language here, sir.—Ultimately the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

## Thames.

**A QUAKER SPOOK.**—Patrick Litman, aged 46, giving an address at Murphy's-lane, Isambard-street, Waterford, was charged on his own confession, with stealing £10 on the 6th inst., at George's-street, Waterford, the property of James Feely, Crown solicitor.—At three o'clock on Friday afternoon, the prisoner entered Leeman-street Police Station, and informed David Final, inspector of police, H Division, that on the 6th of April, 1883, he and Timothy O'Hara went to a house occupied by Harry Casher for the purpose of distressing on two gold watches (Nos. 31,997 and 63,828), two silver fathoms (47,044 and 4,694), a gold chain, with fitter links, a whistle and metal attached, two £10 Bank of England notes (Nos. 19,882 and 20,777); two £5 Bank of England notes (Nos. 60,675 and 60,777); two purses, and £9 4s. 4d. in money.—Detective-inspector Peel said the prisoner was believed to have been engaged for a long time in receiving stolen property. There was no evidence present to prove that he was the man who broke into the prosecutor's warehouse, but he would be indicted for receiving stolen property for further inquiry.

## Worship-street.

**A FRIENDLY HINT.**—**JOHNSTON v. LINDSAY.**—In this case the defendant pleaded inability to pay the amount for which he was sued on a judgment summons.—The plaintiff said he had taken the defendant before a master in the High Court, when he swore he was in receipt of £30 per month and commission.—The defendant now denied that he had made any such statement. He was employed by the liquidators of Moran and Co., and got £150 a year and commission, which had recently been reduced.—His Honour: What are your debts altogether?—Defendant: About £400. Friends have promised to help me to pay.—His Honour: Don't trust friends in this world any more than princes. (Laughter.) I will remit this to the High Court.

## Bow-street.

**CAPTURE OF ALLEGED “SHASHERS.”**—William Stevens, aged 18, James Haley, aged 32, and Mary Stevens, aged 18, were charged with being in the possession of counterfeit coin and various implements for its manufacture.—Detective-sergeant Scandrett, of the H Division, deposed that, accompanied by Detectives Nicholls and Banwell, he went to Clare-court, and kept observation on the prisoners. Stevens was seen to pass something quickly to the boy, who went away. The prisoners then proceeded to 37, Colonnade, Russell-square, followed by the detectives, who secreted themselves in the immediate neighbourhood of the room occupied by the prisoners. At 11.30 a woman knocked at the door, and the male prisoner Stevens opened it. He was about to hand the woman a package. The witness darted forward, seized the prisoner's right hand, and took the package from it. It contained eleven counterfeit shillings. Nicholls, who had seized his left hand, took from it a counterfeit shilling. Stevens was taken to the station. The officers returned to 37, Colonnade, and searched the bed-room occupied by the prisoners. A quantity of white metal was found, some plaster of Paris, a ladle, and a piece of glass with the impressions of coins on it. This had evidently been used for the purpose of cooling the coins. Some plasters of Paris moulds were also found. The woman and Haley were afterwards arrested.—The accused were remanded.

## Marlborough-street.

**THE DUNNY PARCEL.**—Alfred Edward Kersey, described as a law writer, was charged on remand with attempting to obtain a pair of boots, value 2s., from William George Norman, a bootmaker, living in New Bond-street, by means of a false cheque.—

On the 30th March the prisoner sent his bill into the shop with a cheque, signed “Gordon and Co.”, the name of a neighbouring firm, and a request for a pair of boots and the balance of the cheque in money. Mr. Norman being suspicious, made up a dummy parcel, and followed the boy, who took it to the prisoner at the corner of the street. With some difficulty Kersey was apprehended, and the cheque was subsequently found to be forged.—A previous conviction was proved against him, and he was committed for trial.

## Marylebone.

**A BLACK MUSIC HALL ARTIST'S PERFORMANCE.**

Frederick Streeter, 22, a man of colour, described as a music hall artist, was charged on remand with obtaining £5 by means of a “flash” note on the Bank of Engraving the money of Mary Ann Crack, a lodging-house keeper. The case was remanded last week. He was now further charged with obtaining food and lodgings to the amount of 4s. and 2d. in cash from Harriet Lubbock, lodging-house keeper, of Pelham-place, South Kensington.—The prosecutrix said the prisoner engaged a bed-room on the drawing-room floor at her house at 222a, and entered into occupation on the 14th of March. At the end of the week his bill for board and lodging was £3 10s., and he paid her with what she thought was a £5 piece, and she gave him 3s. change. On the 31st he asked her to return him the £5 piece, and she had previously asked her not to part with it—and she did so, and he left the house saying he would return to dinner and pay her up in full. He returned, and after dining called to her that he would go to a neighbour and get change, and come back in a few minutes. He never returned. The next she saw of him was when he was in custody.

**Hammersmith.**—**CHARLES WILLIAM SAVILLE.**—Charles William Saville, who was described as a reporter, was charged with riding on the North-Western Railway without paying his fare.—It appeared that on the previous night a collector was on No. 2 barrier at Willesden Junction Station, when the Manchester express arrived. There was a rush of passengers, mostly commercial travellers, and amongst those who came up at the end was the prisoner, who gave up a first-class half return to Edinburgh. It was issued at Edinburgh. He said he wanted a train to Edinburgh, and he had been sent there by mistake. He also stated that he entered by the College Park entrance. He was directed to the platform, but he was watched and found on the high level platform for the trains to Broad-street.—Charles Wood, a ticket-collector, said he saw the prisoner alight from a first-class compartment of the train before it came to a standstill, and run to the rear part. Shortly afterwards he was called to the barrier, where the prisoner had attempted to pass out.—The prisoner said he had admitted travelling by the train from Rugby. The ticket was given him, and he was told that he could use it down the line. He made a mistake, and, through an act of cowardice in not frankly admitting it, he had been landed in that dilemma. He denied giving up the ticket, and said he merely asked for a down train.—Mr. Page fined him 40s.

## Lambeth.

**CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS.**—John Watson, 60, and John Coke, 61, belonging to a gang of “sharps,” and, as they are termed, “professors of the three-card trick,” were charged with being concerned together in stealing a gold star pin, set with a diamond value £1 2s. 6d., the property of Charles Schwart, jeweller, of 250, Walworth-road.—Detectives Leonard and Musgrave of the L Division, when on duty about twelve o'clock half past two, saw the two prisoners, who were well dressed, looking about and stopping at various shops in the Walworth-road. Their conduct and movements were such as to induce the officers to keep a watch on them. They entered the shop of the prosecutor, and remained there a short time, and then came out and walked to the London-road. The prisoner Watson went into the shop of Mr. Folkard, pawn-broker, and it was afterwards ascertained he had there pledged the pin produced for 10s. Both prisoners walked away together, when the officers stopped them. They were accused of the robbery and pledging the pin, when Watson said he had pledged a pin which he had won at the “roads” (a slang term for the three-card trick). At the station the prisoners made no reply to the charge.—An assistant to the prosecutor said the prisoners entered the shop and asked to look at some scarf pins. Several were shown them, when Watson said they wanted something plain, and was told that it could be obtained in a few days. They then asked for a card of prosecutor's, which was handed to Coke, and the prisoners then left and the property was shortly afterwards missed.

**Wandsworth.**—**DR. BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.**—Henry Ilsey, a costermonger, of Wardley-street, Wandsworth, was charged with committing a violent assault upon his wife, Matilda Ilsey.—The complainant, whose face showed signs of extreme violence, and who carried a sickly-looking child in her arms, said her husband was constantly knocking her about. On Friday he was severely bruised about her body. She removed a bandage from her head and showed her left eye, which was swollen and completely closed.—Mr. Curtis Bennett: What did he strike you with?—The Wife: With the butt end of a whip. I got away from him, and when I went indoors he “paid” me a second time. I was smothered in blood.—The prisoner now said that his wife had wanted something plain, and was told that it could be obtained in a few days. They then asked for a card of prosecutor's, which was handed to Coke, and the prisoners then left and the property was shortly afterwards missed.

**DROWNED IN THE DOCKS.**—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at the East India Arms, Poplar, respecting the death of Robert Jones, 33, late cook on board the s.s. Dunbar Castle, whose body was found floating in the dock on Wednesday.—James Shortland, chief cook on board the Dunbar Castle, stated that he identified the body by the clothing. He last saw the deceased alive on the evening of January 10th, when they were together in the ship's cabin. The night was exceedingly foggy, and deceased, who was the worse for drink, said he should go ashore. Witness tried to dissuade him, but in the ship sailed for the Cape the following day. Witness went with the ship, and on its return on Wednesday he saw the body of Jones lying on the steps of the quay it having just been recovered from the water.—Charles Sutton, a dredger employed by the West India Dock Company, deposed that on Wednesday afternoon he was dredging the extension basin of the East India Dock, Poplar, when the body of the deceased was brought up by the machine. The body lay just by where the Dunbar Castle was anchored three months before.—The coroner remarked that this appeared to be another case of accidental drowning during the memorable fog of January last, and the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

**The Crown Prince of Italy will be among the Royal visitors to England in the course of the year.**

**A WOMAN NAMED LESSELL HAS BEEN SENTENCED AT STALYBRIDGE.**—Under the Married Women's Property Act, to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, for pawnning her husband's clothes.

**At the Worship-street Police Court, Kate Marshall has been remanded on the charge of having**

**murdered a man named Christopher Hayes.**—The

**prisoner gave herself up to a police-constable, and**

**stated that she had murdered a man in Dore-street.**

**In a house in the street mentioned Hayes was subsequently found in an insensible condition,**

**with several wounds on his head.**

**HOPELESS TORTURE FOR YEARS CURED IN SEVEN MINUTES.**

(From “The Scourie People.”)

**MRS. CHARLES WEBB.**—North Queensferry, Scotland, writes:—“For many years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism, indigo, and all the preparations which have been recommended to me, without avail: I have been treated by experienced physicians, who said there was no help for me, that my case was incurable. I had myself given up all hope of ever being free from pain again. For three weeks prior to using the wonderful preparation below mentioned, I had no rest night or day from the most excruciating pain in my head. I was unable to work or think of anything but my terrible suffering. To make matters worse, my husband, who had suffered from rheumatism and neuralgia for eight years—indeed, confined to his bed for eight weeks—began to suffer great pain in his back and shoulders. The case of both of us was pitiful indeed. Hearing of some of the wonderful cures wrought by St. Jacob's Oil, I procured a bottle, the contents of which I applied with the most remarkable and beneficial results, as follows: When I took the bottle in my hand I was suffering such pain I could hardly see out of my eyes, when upon rubbing a little of the Oil over my temples and the sides of my head, I was free from pain in seven minutes, and although that is three weeks

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.  
A bill for the abatement of the smoke nuisance in the metropolis was introduced by Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL, and read a first time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The Local Government Bill.  
Mr. COOPER, in resuming the debate on the second reading of the Local Government Bill, said that it did not realise all he desired, and gave no promise of the end at which he wished to arrive. He would like to have seen that the county councils had full control of the taxation, but constituted as they were he could have had no faith in their administration of the poor law. The police arrangements under the bill were capable of much modification. He recommended a system of proportional representation in substitution of the single member areas provided by the bill.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN welcomed the bill as fulfilling amply the pledges of the Government, and as laying the foundation of great reforms which, he had no doubt, would be brought with the most important and beneficial consequences. He did not believe that the parish was fit for the work it would have to do if it was made the unit of local government, nor did he like the name selected councillors, which would lead to jealousy on the part of the elected councillors, and he suggested that the name of county aldermen should be substituted. The arrangements as to the control of the police did not satisfy him, and he would vote against the Government on this point if they did not see their way to transfer their control to the new bodies. He asked the Government if they meant to stand by the licensing clauses. Assuming that they would, he suggested to Sir Wilfrid Lawson that he should reconsider his position. He would give his hearty support to the bill. Such a measure was a proof that a Unionist Government could deal with great questions of legislation.—Mr. CHAPLIN accepted the bill as simply endorsing the policy adopted by the Tory party three years ago. He did not think that country gentlemen would be lost to public local life by the bill. He maintained that the police should be controlled by the quarter sessions. The borrowing power should be reduced from two years of the rateable value to one, and the period of repayment from sixty to thirty years.—Mr. HOUNDSWORTH advocated the creation of separate licensing committees, and Sir W. LAWSON contended that publicans had no legal right to compensation.—Mr. BIRCHIE, in reply, said that though he could not hope to satisfy Sir Wilfrid Lawson in reference to the licensing clauses, he believed they satisfied the great majority of reasonable men. The Government intended to adhere to them, and would take the decision of the House upon them. The principle of selected members would secure for the councils men of eminence, who would be of great value in the work of local government. The bill did not propose to amend the Municipal Corporations Act, but merely to extend it throughout the country. Though there was some scope for invigorating the life of the parish, he did not believe there was any hope of setting up a parish council charged with the execution of important matters of sanitation. The right hon. gentleman defended the police and other provisions of the bill, and replied at length to the financial positions stated by Mr. H. FOWLER.—The debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.  
Liability of Trustees Bill.

Lord HERSCHELL moved the appointment of a Select Committee on this bill, and stated that he had received a large number of letters containing suggestions which he had been unable to acknowledge privately. He now desired to thank his correspondents for the interest which they had shown in the measure. The members of the Select Committee nominated were Earls Cowper, Miltown, and Northbrook, and Lords Thurlow, Middleton, Wigan, Fermanagh, Hobhouse, and Herschell.—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.  
Standing Orders.

Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL moved an address to her Majesty praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon the question whether a revision of the standing orders of the House, of other changes with regard to it, might be so framed as to add to its efficiency.—Lord SALISBURY said the proposal of the noble lord was too indefinite. The Government were not averse to inquiry when a proper case was made out, but inquiry must be by the old constitutional means of Select Committee, and not by commission.—The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.  
Vauxhall Park Bill.

Mr. KELLY moved an instruction to the committee on the Vauxhall Park Bill providing that the purchase of the park be not made until the opinion of the ratepayers of Lambeth has been taken on the desirability of such purchase. He observed that a similar instruction was moved in reference to the Brixton Park Bill, and was not opposed. His proposal would involve no expense, for the papers that would go to the people on the Brixton Park would do for this one. When the ground was bought for a park the value was exaggerated; and though the price was much reduced, it was now £10,000 or £12,000 more than the first owner paid for it. The park was a little more than eight acres, and its real value was £37,000. He did not wish to deprive the people of Lambeth of any park, though an extravagant price was proposed. Resolutions had been freely passed condemning the purchase of the Brixton and Vauxhall Parks, upon the ground of the exorbitant terms. He moved the instructions which were asked.—Mr. DE CORAIN seconded the motion.—Mr. SHAW-LAEVE hoped the House would not agree to the proposed instruction. He thought the point was a very small one, and the hon. member had put himself out of court because he had said he had no doubt that the park must be obtained with or without the instructions. If that were the case, what was the use of requiring the vestry to take the ratepayers' opinion?—The motion was then negatived without a division.

**A Novel Suggestion.**  
Mr. O. V. MORGAN asked the President of the Local Government Board whether, taking into consideration that in the metropolitan area the houses of retailers of spirits are kept open until 12.30 a.m., he will agree to add 100 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. proposed in the Local Government Bill, and make a corresponding reduction to owners of houses who will close at an earlier time than 12.30 a.m.; for instance, if the value of the house is under £100, the duty is at present £25; will he consent to increase the duty to £50, but when the owner agrees by his license to close at twelve o'clock, to reduce to £40; 11.30 p.m. to £30; 11.0 p.m. to £25; 10.30 p.m. to £20.—Mr. BIRCHIE: No, sir, I am unable to agree to the proposal that the licenses should be treated as suggested.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.  
Board of Works and Theatres.

Mr. TATTON EENROW, in moving the second reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works Theatres Bill, referred to the burning of the Grand Theatre last year, and said he would leave on those who refused to support the bill the responsibility that must attach to them in the case of any future accident.—Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND moved the rejection of the bill, on the ground that the Metropolitan Board was not the proper body to be entrusted with the question of looking after the safety of the public in the metropolitan theatres.—Mr. STUART seconded the amendment.—Mr. HUGHES protested against any reflections injurious to the Metropolitan Board.—The HON. SIR S. SAXTON said he thought it would be inappropriate to confer the powers demanded by the bill on a moribund body.—The bill was rejected by 144 to 18.

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Mr. CAINE, in resuming the adjourned debate on the Local Government Bill, added his quota to the general praise of the bill.—The Solicitor-General contended that publicans had unquestionably a vested interest, and that it would be impossible for the Legislature to confiscate without compensation the property of a large number of persons carrying on a lawful trade.—The debate was adjourned.

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The Access to Mountains (Scotland) Bill and the Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill were both read a second time, amidst much laughter on the absence of the Lord Advocate. The thirteenth order, the Stipendiary Magistrates (Pensions) Bill, was unexpectedly reached, and on the second reading being moved a division was taken without any debate, and the bill was rejected by 44 to 37. The Architects Registration Bill was withdrawn. A discussion arose on the Steam Engines and Boilers Bill, which was rejected by 147 to 96. The second reading of the Crofters Holdings Bill was negatived by 123 to 90.

## COMMONS—Wednesday.

## Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Mr. HENRAGE moved the second reading of the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, maintaining that such marriage was neither against the divine law nor against the law of nature. The removal of the present restriction would be especially beneficial to the poor, and in rural parishes particularly would conduce to morality.—Mr. SALT moved the rejection of the bill. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, he said, was prohibited by all the leading churches of the world. The repeal of the present law would break down one of the most vital securities for the sanctity and happiness of home. The proposal of the bill would introduce a new element of distrust among millions of families, while it only satisfied two or three thousand persons.—Mr. BROADBENT said the House of Commons had expressed its opinion in favour of the proposal on sixty or seventy occasions, and he asserted that the working class constituencies he represented were almost unanimously in favour of the principle of the bill. He called upon the House to pass the bill as an act of justice to many thousands of his fellow-countrymen.—The HON. SIR S. SAXTON held that the argument that the deceased wife's sister was the fittest successor of the wife, if good for one degree was good for

all degrees of affinity, including the wife's mother, the wife's aunt, or any one of her relations. For many centuries Christian nations had considered these marriages illegal and sinful, and no wise legislature could ignore the existence of a strong religious sentiment opposed to these marriages. Besides, there were plenty of women in the world. A case for urgency had not been made out, and he would vote against the second reading of the bill.—The second reading was supported by Sir J. Simon and Mr. H. FOWLER, and opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Sir J. FENWICK.—On a division being taken, the second reading was carried by 230 to 182.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.  
Electric Lighting.

Lord CRAWFORD and BALCAIRN moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Electric Lighting Act of 1882. He said that its object was to enable the promoters of electric lighting undertakings to make their own arrangements with the local authority, instead of being put to the expense of applying for a provisional order and a special Act of Parliament.—Lord THURLOW approved of the bill, but he had introduced on the same subject.—Lord ONSLOW declared that the Government were anxious to extend the operations of electric lighting. As, however, the trade was opposed to the present bill, and was in favour of Lord Thurlow's, he advised their lordships to hesitate before committing themselves to the one under discussion. It might be well to read the bill a second time, and refer it to a Select Committee.—The bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The conference on the affairs of Morocco will meet in Madrid on the 1st of May.

The Empress of Austria and the Archduchess Marie Valerie have left Bournemouth and returned home.

Mischiefous youngsters in Long Island city carried their "April fool work" so far as to strew thirty-five street letter-boxes with decayed fish.

Minshetti, the principal sheikh of the Abbadeh tribe, has been arrested at Koroske by order of General Sir F. W. Grenfell for acting in complicity with the Soudanese dervishes.

The new defensive measures contemplated by the French War Office include a system of narrow gauge railways to connect five of the six fortresses Belfort.

Little George Mowat, a baby 2 years old, was crossing the line at Stonehaven when he was caught by a mineral train. Death was instantaneous.

Italy is the greatest olive-producing country, 1,250,000 acres being devoted to that industry, yielding thirty to fifty millions of oil annually.

Mr. F. M. Bishop, widely known as "the latest man in the world," has died at Petersburg, Virginia, of intermittent fever. He was 25 years old, and weighed 550 lbs.

Edward Charles World has been remanded, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, on the charge of having stolen £140 from the Junior United Service Club, where he was employed as usher.

Mr. T. Bennett, a gentleman well known in Irish sporting circles, has died from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a hunter he was riding in one of the events at the Limerick Red Coat Races.

Mr. John Shuflebotham, recently appointed examiner under the Mines Act, met with a shocking death at the Diggle Colliery, Audley. He was going his rounds when a fall of roof occurred, killing him instantly.

A Michigan man has perfected a machine by which he can cut staves for seventeen barrels, completely chined, crooked, and equalized, in fifty seconds. There are just two staves to a barrel, each stave being a perfect half section of a barrel.

The steamer Ionic arrived this week in London from Wellington (New Zealand) with 19,744 carcasses of sheep, 9,737 lambs, 600 pieces of beef, 8,412 legs of mutton, and 13 cases of kidneys and sweetbreads.

The Earl of Lathom presided on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund at the Hotel Métropole. Donations were announced amounting to £300, including one from the Queen of 200.

Mr. Justice Butt, having refused to issue a writ for the examination in America of witnesses on behalf of the respondent in Mrs. Whyte-Melville's divorce suit, that decision has been affirmed in the Court of Appeal.

It is interesting to note that 950 persons, composed of the working classes, attended the organ recital at the People's Palace on Sunday last, and 1,700 readers availed themselves of the library between the hours of three and ten p.m.

The War Office has ordered the formation of a camp at Golden Hill, Isle of Wight, for the instruction of the Royal Artillery in the defence of a coast fortress and channel. Six batteries will be under instruction this summer.

Denis Kiasane, a farmer from Dysart, near Ennis, while proceeding home was fired at by a party of men, who had lain in wait for the purpose, and was dangerously wounded in the leg. It is believed that Kiasane has been the victim of some secret conspiracy.

Among the mementoes of the late Lord Beaconsfield's great diplomatic triumph acquired by Madame Tussaud and Sons is the full dress Minister's coat in which he attended the Berlin Congress, as well as the pen with which he signed the treaty.

W. D. Holbrook was charged at Manchester on Thursday with the embezzlement of over £900 from the Birmingham Vinegar Company. He was discharged, the stipendiary ruling that he was an agent and not a servant of the company.

The trial of the action for trespass and slander brought by Mrs. Taylor, of Blomfield-road, Maida Vale, against Mr. Mills, of the Paddington Vigilance Committee, reported in the People last week, resulted on Wednesday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages.

In respect of the dispute between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick concerning the means of communication, the Dominion Government has agreed to make a grant of £250,000 on account of the claim put forward by the island.

The Rev. Mr. Ballantine and the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Glaston, Connecticut, had sons both 14 years old. They quarrelled over the merits of their fathers. Young Ballantine ended the dispute by discharging a rifle at his antagonist, Young McLeod is dead.

"The queen of confidence women" has been caught at San Antonio, Texas. Her name is Bertha Heymann, and her immense size—she weighs 250 lbs.—had earned her the sobriquet "Big Bertha." Her principal victims have been New York merchants.

Mrs. Tillie Sipp, a young woman of 25, and the wife of a New York baker, has ended her life and that of her twelve-year-old son George in a fit of insanity. She flung the boy out of a fourth-storey window, and immediately followed him, slitting on the lad's body.

Adele Richard, a pretty Parisienne, has narrowly escaped the penalty of death for having killed her lover, Petitjean. Petitjean, seeing her out with her new lover, deliberately fired at her, the bullet striking her in the ear. She now lies in a very serious condition.

San Francisco has recently discovered a handsome Chinaman—the first, it is declared, ever seen in the States. "Frisco has simply gone wild over her. Her name—Ug Yee Yam—is even said to sound when pronounced like the music of the spheres, and her beauty is declared to be only partially described by the word celestial.

Sir Algernon Borthwick's house in Piccadilly was, in the last century, the residence of the celebrated—or rather notorious—Duke of Queensberry, "Old Q," whose habit of bathing in asses' milk for the benefit of his complexion was a favorite subject with the caricaturists and satirists of his day.

The Rev. J. H. Diggle, chairman of the London School Board, in inaugurating the Chequers Alley School, stated that the total cost of the present school buildings was some £22,000. The boys' and girls' departments now accommodated 350 scholars each, and the infant school 450 children.

The corporation of Bury St. Edmunds ordered the payment of 500 guineas to the town clerk over and above his salary for special work done in connection with the new sewerage, and the ratepayers, who are dissatisfied, served a writ on the town clerk for a penalty under the Public Health Act.

At Leamington Borough Police Court on Wednesday, John Shakespeare, who bore a decided resemblance to the portraits of the "Swan of Avon," and who asserted that he was a direct descendant of the bard, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner, who has no fixed place of abode, while in the look-up threw his clothes into the fire and they were destroyed. He appeared in court wrapped in a blanket. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

At Broxton (Cheshire), Thomas Twiss, a lay preacher of the Wesleyan denomination, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for embezzling £35, the money of the overseers for the Tilston township. The prisoner was employed to collect the rates and pay the highway and poor

rate calls. The money he appropriated was refunded.

The Primrose League now numbers nearly three-quarters of a million members.

The Gazette states the terms upon which holders of New Three per Centa, who dissent from the conversion scheme will be paid off.

Two anonymous donors have contributed £1,000 each to the fund for completing the Church of St. Michael's, Woolwich.

Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn from the National Liberal Club, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

The new Military Bill relating to the calling out of the Reserves has been adopted by the Army Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The number of paupers in London, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants, is 105,829, as compared with 105,763 at the corresponding date last year.

The Duchess of Rutland on Tuesday opened a bazaar at the Jubilee House and Coffee Palace, Hornsey-road, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's, Hornsey Rise.

The Natal Council has passed resolutions in favour of the annexation of Zululand and the New Republic to Natal and against the annexation of Swaziland to the Transvaal.

The chief clerk of the Treasury in Athens has been arrested for embezzling 5,000,000 francs, of which no mention had been made in his financial reports.

A duel with swords has been fought near Paris between M. Henri Rochefort, junior, and M. Paul Pieulaine, who was wounded in the head. The duel arose out of an altercation during the electoral campaign in the Nord.

Soldiers from Assouan have arrested two dervishes disguised as women at Derawat. At a council of war, presided over by General Grenfell, one spy was sentenced to be shot and the other to be imprisoned.

A summary of accounts under the failure of Colonel Mapleton show gross liabilities £22,400 and assets nil. The failure is attributed to the abandonment of the scheme for building a National Opera House.

In Russian political circles the election of General Boulanger is viewed with anxiety, as tending to paralyse France at a time when the interests of Europe may render her co-operation especially necessary.

Another prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, that of Horton, is placed at the disposal of the Bishop of London by the death, at the age of 81 years, of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and founder of the City of London College for Young Men.

Judge Ferguson, addressing the grand jury at the Skibbereen Quarter Sessions on Thursday, said that while on the extensive West Cork circuit he never knew it so free from crime and outrage, and he congratulated them on such a state of things.

A deputation this week waited on the Lord Mayor and obtained his consent to the holding of a meeting at the Mansion House in support of the movement to celebrate the tercentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, on the 19th of July next.

During a furniture sale at Elton Rectory, near Beverley, an upper floor collapsed, and a number of people were thrown into the room below. They were extricated as soon as possible. Several have sustained serious injury, and one is not expected to recover.

A serious outbreak of pneumonia has taken place among the soldiers of the Bedfordshire Regiment stationed at Fermanagh. One man died, and sixteen are in hospital. The cause is attributed to the men getting wet at the rifle ranges or to the coarse straw issued for bedding.

An inquest was held at Crosby, near Liverpool, on the body of Alfred Livesey, aged 34, son of the late Joseph Livesey, the well-known temperance reformer of Preston. The deceased failed in business a few months ago, and he was found with his throat cut and quite dead. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

A meeting of Nonconformist laymen who are opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, and a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the judgments of religious organisations being accepted as representing the opinions of Nonconformists generally.

At the Guildhall Police Court, John West has been remanded on the charge of having stolen two clocks. It was stated that the prisoner, in order to avoid arrest, got upon the roof of a house, and when pursued he slid down a rain-pipe. When he reached the ground he was arrested by a police officer who had watched his descent.

The body of a gardener, named Payne, was found in a wood on Wednesday, at Chislehurst, with the throat cut. Deceased was head gardener at Camden House during the time the Empress Eugenie resided at Chislehurst, but getting old to work he was pensioned off, a circumstance which he took much to heart.

The Notting Hill Baths and Washhouses, situated in the Lancaster-road, were opened by Dr. T. R. Daniel, on Thursday. The building occupies 40,175 square feet, and is estimated to cost when finished about £30,000. There are three large swimming baths, seventy-four private baths, and sixty separate washhouses.

The Bishop of Durham makes an appeal for the extension of the work of the White Cross Society, which was begun at Bishop Auckland under his presidency in 1883. The objects of the society are to urge upon men the obligation of personal purity, to raise the tone of public opinion upon questions of morality, and to inculcate a chivalrous respect for womanhood.

At Hammersmith Police Court on Thursday, Samuel Long, Charles Hubbard, George Butler, grocer, Chelsea, and his son, George Butler, were committed for trial on charges of stealing and receiving a quantity of cheese from Shepton Mallet, under circumstances reported in the People. The two Butlers were allowed out on bail.

At Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. E. D. Lewis, solicitor, attended before Mr. Vaughan and applied for a summons against the publisher of the St. Stephen's Review for an alleged libel in that paper on the 24th of March in a political article headed, "Served him Right." The application, which was made on behalf of Henry Brougham Doughty and James Lloyd, was granted.

The silver models of two typical ships—an old three-decker and a modern ironclad—which are being constructed by Messrs. Hodd and Son, of Hatton Garden, and are to form a jubilee gift to the Queen, from officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, have been exhibited at the rooms of the Royal United Service Institution this week; although, being not quite finished, they will not be ready for delivery to the Queen for about a month.

At eleven o'clock on Monday night a gas explosion occurred at the private residence of Mr. J. Kiddie, at Gipsy Hill, Norwood. A considerable escape of gas had been detected, and the leakage was sought for with a lighted candle. The immediate result was an explosion, which wrecked the large house of eleven rooms and its contents. No persons suffered injury, but an outbreak of fire followed. The flames, however, were extinguished before any great additional damage had been caused.

A novel jubilee memorial has been carried out on Moel Eilio, a mountain in North Wales, which has been planted with forest trees so arranged that the words "Jubilee, 1887," appear distinctly amid the surrounding trees, through the bulk of the plantation being of a different foliage. The word "Jubilee" is planted on the north-west side of the mountain, in letters each measuring 200 yards long by 25 wide. The first tree of the letter "J" was planted last year at a jubilee celebration, and the work was completed last week.

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rate calls. The money he appropriated was found constant employment, and they have planted about 600,000 trees.

A little fellow of three years, named Septimus White, has died in Newcastle Infirmary whilst under the influence of chloroform.

Prince and Princess Oscar of Sweden visited Dr. Barnardo's home this week, and exhibited great interest in the various trades and industries carried on by the boys.

The opposition of the owners and others on the line of the proposed Camberwell and Dulwich Tramways to the bill now in Parliament has been withdrawn.

It is proposed to establish a fruit growers' society among East Kent agriculturists upon the Canadian plan, with a view to develop the fruit industry.

At Lixnaw Chapel on Sunday, Norah Fitzmaurice, whose father was murdered recently, attended mass. A large number of persons immediately left the chapel, despite the protests of the priest.

At the Shefford Town Hall a fine of £5, including costs, has been imposed in a case where John Stacey, landlord of the Merton Hotel, Neepsend, was charged with having permitted gambling on his licensed premises.

The British flag has been raised on Fanning, Christmas, and Penrhyn Islands. The Penrhyn Islands are a group in the Pacific, in latitude 29° 20' S., longitude 157° 30' E., south-west. They are low, marshy, and densely wooded.

News from Hyderabad states that the Nizam has suspended Abdulluk, the Home Secretary, on account of the nature of his connection with the Decca Mining Company. The suspension has caused great local sensation.

At Wandsworth Police Court on Monday, Mr. Montagu Williams sent a labourer named Creed to gaol for six months for a violent assault upon a policeman, who was ejecting him from a public house at Clapham.

A fire, resulting in an estimated loss of £60,000, broke out on Monday in the sugar-refining works of Colonel Cowan at Barnes. The buildings cover about ten acres of ground, and the reflection of the fire was seen at a distance of several miles.

At the Westminster Police Court on Monday, Mr. D'Eyncourt fined Constable David Howells £1, and ordered him to pay the costs, for assaulting a chimney-sweep in Grosvenor Gardens. The magistrate said the constable had given way to a hasty temper.

Mr. J. D. Weallans, J.P., of Flotterton, Rothbury, has met with a fatal accident in the hunting field. In putting his horse at a fence while out with Mr. Selby's hounds, he sustained a severe fall, which had a fatal termination an hour afterwards.

The Goldsmiths' Company have given £100 to the fund for the purchase of John Wesley's chapel in West-street, Seven Dials, which was re-opened on Easter Sunday under the license of the Bishop of London, and is now in regular use as a mission church connected with the London Diocesan Home Mission.

The Board of Trade have prosecuted, at the Newport (Mon.) Police Court, two seamen, named George Watts and William Morgan, of the crew of the (Lady Dufferin) for mutiny. Near the Scilly Islands they refused duty, saying the ship was unsafe. A child, aged 14 months, fell from an attic window into the road, a distance of nearly thirty feet, at Barnsley, on the 14th inst. It did not appear to be seriously injured when examined shortly after the occurrence, but on Monday night it became unconscious and died.

It is stated that four persons employed in the rag-sorting room of a large paper works at Fenchurch, near Blackburn, have been found to be suffering from small-pox of a malignant type. They were removed to the small-pox hospital at Blackburn.

Mr. Gosschen's snuff on bottled wines is, of course, viewed with great disfavour in France, and a hint is thrown out that the Government may be compelled, by way of reprisal, to refuse to Great Britain the "most favoured nation" treatment.

Thomas Allan has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude at Liverpool, for having, while a constable in the Southport police force, broken into a shop and stolen therefrom a quantity of jewellery valued at £200. About £60 worth of the jewellery had since been recovered.

A guard on the Lartigue single-rail line, named Joshua Jones, the old New York millionaire, whose death is just chronicled, actually found money a bore. "Well, that is too bad," he indignantly exclaimed, when told that his brother had left him his fortune. "While he was alive I had only my million to take care of. It wasn't enough that I should watch my own, but now I must look after his."

Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Beckenham, Kent, the Hon. Charles Mills, M.P., and Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M.P., both dealt with the Local Government Bill, expressing hearty adhesion to its proposals and general principles. The feeling manifested by the meeting was in thorough accord with the views of the hon. gentleman.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at St. Pancras on Florence Hale, the daughter of a baker at Holloway. On the afternoon of the 13th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Hale and five others were thrown out of a waggonette in which they had been out for a drive. The deceased's skull was fractured by the fall. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Sir John Gorst, speaking at Portsmouth, conceded that the general administration of the Government had

## DYNAMITERS AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The committee appointed to consider the admission of strangers to the House met on Thursday and examined Mr. Saunders, of the refreshment department, Mr. Horley and Mr. Moore, of the Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Moore described incidents relating to the conspirators—Melville, Cohen, Callan, General Millan, and others—who came over to this country with a view to commit an outrage on Jubilee Day. He followed their steps to Windsor and other places, but as Windsor the Queen's State apartments were closed, and they gave up any design they had there. They afterwards visited Paris. Millan's daughter resided in England and was in the House of Commons on several occasions. General Millan was the director of the company and provided the money. Melville, when he found he was closely watched, left the Hotel Metropole, where he was staying, and went abroad, travelling with Miss Kennedy, a Boston milliner. He received two sums of about £200 each. One sum he cashed and took out in £5 notes. These were stopped with the result that the detectives were enabled to trace not only Melville, but others of the conspirators in the lodgings of the man Cohen, who died. An inquest was held on Cohen, and a man, Hawkins, who was arrested in the dead man's chamber, had upon him a letter which referred to dynamite under the name of "D." The reference was so obvious that the police were able to trace his connection with the other conspirators. The witness stated, in reply to the Home Secretary, that he did not think Melville was in this country. The witness stated that Melville and another had obtained access to the House by cards bearing the names of Mr. J. Nolan, M.P., and Mr. Stack, M.P. Mr. Stack, on the 26th January last, wrote that he did not remember having introduced any persons bearing the names mentioned on the cards, and the signature was not his usual signature, though he admitted he might have dashed it off in a hurry; but it was understood that when Irish Americans applied for admission to view the House the Irish party were to treat them with every consideration.—Mr. Nolan, M.P., afterwards entered the room, when he was informed by the chairman that his name had been mentioned by Mr. Moore, chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, in regard to certain men coming to the House, and he suggested that Mr. Nolan might like to make a statement touching the matter.—Mr. Nolan, who did not go into the witness chair, stated, in reply to questions by the committee, that he did not wish to go back from the evidence he had given in court. He had already stated in evidence that the men referred to came to the House at his invitation. It was true two ladies were at the House on July 14th or 15th, named Millan—one of whom was a stranger to him; the other he knew. He did not know whether they were the daughters of General Millan. These ladies did not bring him a letter introducing Melville. He never received a letter from General Millan. He was not aware that Melville and Millan were acquainted. Persons who came to him from America came as ordinary visitors. He was not aware that Melville lived in London, and he had no distinct recollection of him at all. A number of American Irish had visited him at the House, and he had been told Melville was amongst that number. In regard to the writing in the Speaker's gallery book, which was said to be his, he said now, what he had stated before, that he could not positively swear whether it was his writing or not; it resembled his writing.—The chairman intimated that the committee would meet again at a future day, and suggested that, after Mr. Nolan had seen the evidence given that day in print, he might like to give evidence on the subject, and if so, the committee would be pleased to hear it.

## SELLING A WIFE FOR £2.

Rosina Eleva Lang, 23, a well-dressed and pretty-looking little woman, was charged at Southwark Police Court with having feloniously intermarried with George Dawson while her husband James Lang was living.—George Dawson stated that he had known the prisoner for some years, and had taken a great fancy to her. About a year ago he met the man Lang, who said he was the husband of the accused, and did not care for her, but that he was satisfied the witness would like her for a wife, and if he received £2 he (Lang) would burn their marriage certificate, and that would put an end to his (Lang's) matrimonial engagement with the prisoner. Dawson at once acquiesced in the bargain, the certificate was burnt, and he paid over the £2. On the Whit Sunday following he went through the form of marriage with the prisoner at Trinity Church, Newington. He saw nothing of Lang until the 16th inst., when Lang went to him and stated that he was going abroad and that if Dawson did not give him £10 he would give his wife into custody for bigamy. Lang added that if he got the money Dawson should never be troubled again, and he (Lang) would sign an agreement to that effect. To this arrangement no objection was made, and the two men went to the house where the prisoner was living as the wife of Dawson. Upon the terms of the agreement being submitted to her, she strongly objected to any money being handed to her husband, and said that she was free to marry again, and to settle the question all three went to Stones End Police Station, and had an interview with Detective-sergeant Harvey, who, on being informed of the circumstances, took the woman into custody and entered the present charge against her. When charged she said, "It is true I married Dawson. I thought I was free because I have been on the streets." Detective-sergeant Harvey informed the magistrate that Lang committed bigamy after selling his wife, and had undergone six months' imprisonment for the offence, and had recently come out of prison.—Mr. Slade said the story told was an extraordinary one, and remanded the prisoner for a week.

## THE COOK'S ADVENTURE.

Susan Shears told an extraordinary story at the Dalston Police Court the other day. She said that, having been engaged by the landlord of a public-house at Kingsland Gate as cook, she went to the house to take up her residence. At the inn she saw a respectably-attired man, named Charles de Lacy Steadman, who ascertained her business. He assured her that he was deputy-manager at the house, and strongly advised her not to go in, as the house bore a bad character. He induced her to go to another public-house, where they had some stout. He then told her that a friend of his, who lived in Moorgate-street, wanted a cook. The salary would be £27 a year, with everything found, and she could enter upon her duties at once. She agreed to accept the situation, and they entered a room with a view of going to Moorgate-street. They left the car, however, at Shoreditch Church the prisoner saying that they had got into the wrong car. She knew that they had not, and she at once thought that something was wrong. She told the prisoner what she thought, and he replied that if it were too late to go to Moorgate-street that night, he would provide her with a lodgings, and give her £1 to cover expenses. At his request she accompanied him to a neighbouring coffee-house. There the prisoner made overtures to her, which she declined. She was about to walk out of the house, when the prisoner said if she went back to the Kingsland Gate inn without him he would shoot her. She was so terrified, she said, that she allowed the prisoner to accompany her. They went quietly together till they reached the almshouses, near the canal, in the Kingsland-road. There the prisoner assaulted her. She called out, and, on a crowd assembling, she induced a young man named Fullford to fetch the police.—Steadman's solicitor (Mr. Timbrell) said he should be allowed to throw a more favourable light upon the case, as far as the prisoner, who was charged with assaulting the girl, was concerned. However, the magistrate remanded him for a week, allowing bail.

As in February brutally broke his jaw, knocked and serious injuries on the Q.C., M.P., as recorder, and the other to one at a meeting this week, of Sheffield, a resolute carried strong evidence as being inadequate and the protection of the judge having awarded two guineas damages to the Railway Company for poultry to market, in the Queen's Bench that no evidence of given. Leave to appeal Justice remarking with the opinion of some was an inherent right to regard to a penalty.

Small-pox has broken out in Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

## OPENING A CABMAN'S SHELTER AT MAIDA VALE.

Mr. John Aird, M.P., with whom was Mrs. Aird, on Thursday, opened a cabman's shelter which has just been erected in Warwick-road, Maida Vale. The structure, which is of very neat and pleasing appearance, has been fitted up with all the necessary appliances, and every available portion of the roof was on Thursday decorated with blossoming plants, the gift of Mrs. Aird. It is situated in the centre of the roadway, in a line with St. Saviour's Church, and has been erected by subscriptions from the residents of the immediate neighbourhood, at a cost of about £200. The opening ceremony took place in the presence of a goodly assembly of cabmen and their friends of high and low degree, and Mr. Aird, in the course of a few dedicatory remarks, said he felt a deep debt of gratitude to the cabmen, who throughout the great metropolis, with few exceptions, conducted themselves carefully, and did their duty in every respect. (Hear, hear.) Comparing them with those of the same class of persons in Paris and Berlin, he said that without finding fault with their conduct abroad, the conduct of the London cabmen certainly redounded to their credit. He thought it the duty of every one to show their appreciation of the labours of the cabmen, and the opening of the shelter was the outcome of such a feeling on the part of many persons residing in that neighbourhood. It was, indeed, but a slight return for the services which the cabmen rendered. He thought, however, they might supplement this, an occasion might arise, by giving the cabmen the "extra sixpence" (Stentorian cries of "Hear, hear.") The odd sixpence did not seriously affect the fares, as a rule, and it was very useful to the cabmen in view of the uncertainty of his life and income. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He thought the extra help given the cabmen encouraged them to persevere to please. (Applause.)—General Lowry, who had taken an active part in the movement as secretary and treasurer, acknowledged the assistance he had received from various persons in connection with the shelter, and said he was sure the cabmen would appreciate it and make the rank a model of good order and civility. He called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Aird, which were heartily given, and the proceedings terminated.

## A BARRISTER SHOT DEAD.

Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquiry at the board-room, Ebury Bridge, on Thursday, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. James Buckland Broadmead, aged 33, a barrister, lately residing at 27, Warwick-square, Pimlico, who died from a gun-shot wound in the head on Monday.—Mr. Robert Arthur Bulty, a barrister, residing at 10, Bina Gardens, South Kensington, identified the body, and stated the deceased and himself occupied the same chambers in the Temple. He last saw him alive on Saturday, when he was in apparently good spirits. He had had no trouble to cause him to be depressed or to attempt his life.—Clara Norgate, nursery maid at 27, Warwick-square, deposed that she last saw her master (the deceased) on Monday morning at nine o'clock. He was then reading prayers. At 10.30, when in the bath-room, she heard two reports of a gun. In ten minutes afterwards she went downstairs to the dining-room, and heard the butler scream out for assistance. The deceased lay on the floor in a pool of blood and quite dead. Mrs. Broadmead was at present away on a visit.—Cassar Faddi, the butler, stated that he had been in the employ of the deceased four months. After breakfast on Monday he passed the deceased in the hall as the latter was about to enter the smoking-room. At eleven o'clock he went upstairs to get orders for dinner, and getting no response to his repeated knocks at the smoking-room door, he entered, and there saw the deceased lying in a pool of blood on his right side against a chair. In his left hand he grasped the muzzle of a gun which lay across him on his right side. The witness at once ran out for the police. The deceased had on the Sunday asked the witness to get some oil to clean a gun.—Medical evidence having been given, Mr. Temple Cook, a barrister, and friend of the deceased, stated that he knew Mr. Broadmead kept guns, as he had accompanied the witness on shooting. The deceased was singularly cool and clear headed, and the very next man to take his life.—After further evidence, the jury deliberated for some time, and returned a verdict that the deceased died from a gunshot wound, but whether caused by accident or otherwise there was not sufficient evidence to show.

## JUBILEE MEDALS FOR THE POLICE.

On Wednesday night and Thursday morning, on the return of the different sections of the City of London police from their various beats and fixed point duties, they were presented, or rather received, the medal struck for them in commemoration of her Majesty's jubilee. The medal, which is composed of gun metal, bears on the one side the Queen's head, as designed by Mr. Wyon, with the words "Victoria Regina" on the border, and on the other side the words "City of London Police" in Roman capitals, within a scroll work of roses, shamrocks, and thistles intertwined, the whole being surmounted by a crown and based on the numismatics 1887.

On the edge of the medal is engraved the name of the recipient and his rank. The medal is supposed to be worn only on State occasions, and is to be attached to the breast by means of a cross pin and dark blue jute ribbon which is attached. The whole is encased in a pasteboard box.

## BRAVE POLICEMEN.

Sir James Ingham, addressing a batch of constables who attended at Bow-street on Thursday to receive rewards for bravery, said it gave him great pleasure to again be in a position to distribute rewards to the police for bravery. They had been always ready in cases of danger to render prompt assistance, especially where unfortunate people had attempted suicide, and by rushing into burning houses, where infants and young people were exposed to certain death unless delivered by the police. To Police-constable Roma, 373 G, he awarded £2; Police-constable Courtney, 483 J, 42; Police-constable Steele, 42; and to Divisional-inspector Burnand, 45, remarking that in his case very great bravery was shown. Police-constable Young, 242 M, received £2; Police-constable Floyd, of the Thames police, 23; Police-constable Dunge, 379 Y, 42; Police-constable O'Brien, 601 J, 42; and Police-constable Mitchell, 280 C, 42. Sir James said he had a cheque for Police-constable Cooper, 431 G, but he had been informed that the constable was not sufficiently well to attend.

## THE ROMANTIC ARRESTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, Alice and Harriet Woodhall were further charged with forgery, alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America under circumstances already reported. Mr. Poland appeared for the United States Government; Mr. Besley for Alice Woodhall, and Mr. David for Harriet Woodhall.—Mr. Besley said on a future occasion he would be able to bring evidence from America to disprove the forgery.—Sir James Ingham replied that he could not try the case.—Mr. Besley then submitted that the evidence sent from America did not disclose an offence under the Extradition Treaty.—Mr. David, at great length, argued that it had not been shown that Harriet was in any way connected with the matter.—Mr. Poland admitted that there was no direct evidence, but submitted that there was sufficient to lead to the inference that she was cognisant of what her sister was doing.—Sir James Ingham confessed that he could not see that she was accessory before or after the fact. He, therefore, discharged Harriet, and committed Alice to her trial in America.

The number of works of art sent in for exhibition at Burlington House this year is said to be between 9,000 and 10,000, the largest ever received and in excess of last year's total by above 500.

## THE GHASTLY DISCOVERY AT NEW CROSS.

The charge of double murder against Sabina Tilley, some details of which have already been published, was continued at Bromley on Tuesday. It will be remembered that the bodies of two children of the accused were found in a railway carriage at New Cross, and as a result of inquiries it was found that they were the children of Tilley, who had been confined in the Brighton Workhouse, which she left with the infants alive and well. The prisoner was first brought up at Greenwich and committed for trial to the Old Bailey, but the question of jurisdiction was raised, and the Treasury decided that the case should be tried at Lewes, it being alleged that the children were murdered at Brighton, and for this purpose the magisterial hearing was commenced at Brighton. The case excited great interest, the court being thronged all day by women, whilst a large crowd assembled outside. The prisoner, who was brought from Holloway Gaol in the morning, seemed to feel her position most acutely, and at times wept bitterly. Mr. Mathew, prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Gill and Mr. Marshall Hall were for the prisoner. The evidence was to a great extent a repetition of that previously given, alleging that the accused must have murdered the children between the time she left the workhouse and when she left Brighton for London.—On the resumption of the case on Wednesday, the prisoner's demeanour was calmer, but at times she burst into tears, especially when evidence descriptive of the appearance of the bodies at the mortuary was given. The evidence included that given by Mrs. Hawkins, the female searcher at Deptford, who said that the prisoner told her that if she had not been robbed at her lodgings she should not have taken the lives of her children. The father of the children was a signalman, and wanted to marry her in December last, but she would not have him, and she never wanted to see him again. She was sucking the children, and squeezed them to her breast until they were very near dead. They were not quite dead when she placed them in the basket. She had not had five minutes' rest, and every policeman she met she felt the must give herself up. Mr. Kavanagh, divisional surgeon to the metropolitan police, who made the post mortem examination, said he had arrived at the general conclusion that death was caused by suffocation.—In cross-examination witness said a marked deficiency of respiration would be more indicative of congestion from exposure than of congestion from suffocation. There was a marked deficiency of respiration in the lungs of these children.—The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.—In reply to the stipendiary, she said: I did not kill my children. I never said I did. When I left Mrs. Wright at the top of North-street I lost my way.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

At the Worship-street Police Court on Thursday, William Scalliard, a pork butcher and sausager-maker in a good way of business at Liverpool Road, Old Ford, was summoned by his wife, who said he had struck her and thrown weights at her, and she asked for a judicial separation. It was stated they had been married 20 years the certificate was produced, and had eight children, but the defendant said that he could prove he had another wife living, and eventually was granted for witnesses to be called.—Ann Eagle now appeared and said the defendant was married to her sister, and the sister was alive and in court.—Mr. Orme called on the asserted first wife to stand forward for identification, and she did so. Pointing to the defendant, she exclaimed, "That is my husband!" Mr. Eagle also produced a marriage certificate (much mutilated), which certified the marriage of Miss Sealliard to Mary Jane Jervis in July, 1850, and said the defendant asserted that he had lived with that wife eleven years.—Mr. Hannay: Why he, can't be much over 40 now.—Mr. Phillips: And he has been twenty years married to the prosecutrix. He is 50, sir, so that if the evidence now given is true he was first married at the age of 12.—The witness Eagle, in reply to Mr. Phillips, said that her sister was younger than herself, and was married twenty-eight or twenty-nine years ago.—Mr. Phillips: That would make you about 48 now.—Mr. Eagle: No, I am 40.—Mr. Phillips:—I am 40.—Mr. Eagle: No, I am 40.—We do not reply by post.

R. D. M.—Get a map and measure the distance carefully by the scale.

A CAVALIER.—Lodgers' goods are protected from seizure in payment of landlords' debts. If distrained, the value can be recovered.

A. H. HALE.—The driver is responsible. 2. See the wife. 3. You're in a condition of the lease. 4. No. 5. We fail to catch your meaning.

TROUBLE.—No liability for maintaining the illegitimate offspring rests on the grandparents.

HAROLD S. NEALE.—Too long for insertion.

YORK.—The father is entitled to the custody of the girl until the becomes of age—21 years—and can exercise the right at any time in default of a magistrate's order to the contrary.

A. H.—A license is required if the vehicle be ever used for private purposes.

ALLROUND.—If they are admitted into the workhouse you can be compelled to contribute towards their maintenance. But the guardians would first require to have it proved that the mother was really unable to earn a living for herself and child.

S. T. HIRSH.—We have no information as to the intentions of the Mint authorities in either matter.

C. H.—If the coins have been fraudulently or secretly removed, then remain subject to distraint.

WINDSOR.—Forwarded to "Adam," who will reply next week.

R. S. C. S.—Ditto.

TAXES.—Being both the owner and occupier, you must pay both taxes. As regards your other questions, you had better consult the tax collector. We do not catch your meaning as to the part that is to be filled up.

PROBLEMS.—Long process would be the only way of getting back the card, but it would scarcely pay you to go to law for such a trifling sum.

F. L. F.—We do not insert literary matter that has previously appeared in other publications.

T. K. F.—If you do not send in at once the opportunity for conversion will be lost. You will not receive any direct notice.

GRAS-NURSES.—The process will be by distraint of a very sumptuous character.

A. A.—Neither you nor the grandfather. Your own responsibility terminated on the death of the child's mother, while none ever rested on the grandparents.

A. A.—Why not send her to the parish national school?

A. A.—Her father has not in any way acquited his liability by absolving himself. You can recover the full amount of the arrears.

H. HALE.—The landlord retains the same right of distraint as he had before giving notice. 2. If the goods did not satisfy the claim, the balance could be recovered at any subsequent date.

ROYALIST.—You might obtain the bill at some second-hand book shop where Parliamentary publications are kept in stock.

ANARCHIST.—Take care what you are about. No doubt, in ignorance of the law, you are meditating a fraud for which you could be severely punished.

S. B. H.—You have been misinformed. It is the hawker's license of £4 per annum, not the pedlar's license of £4 per annum that Mr. Gómez proposed to obtain.

E. H.—An accident occurred through no fault of your own, but through your own carelessness, you have no claim for compensation.

FAR.—The matter being so intricate, we can only recommend you to obtain legal advice. We have posted the copy of rules as desired.

H. SMART.—If the gutter and sink were placed in their present position subsequent to the building of the house, you would have a good cause of action against the builder.

W. WORLEY.—Go round the ships in dock and see whether you can come to some arrangement. There is very little demand for "land lubbers" in the mercantile marine. You would have to do any work to which you were put.

M. T. ORR.—Forwarded to "Old Isaac," who will give you the information in his column next week. We do not receive post paid.

L. L.—There are many thousands of reduced ladies in the employment you desire to hunt for until found. We fear you will have many disappointments before you succeed.

M. SMART.—If the gutter and sink were placed in their present position subsequent to the building of the house, you would have a good cause of action against the builder.

W. WORLEY.—The only way to obtain the emoluments you desire is to hunt for until found. We fear you will have many disappointments before you succeed.

E. SMALL.—The father's illegitimacy does not affect his rights of inheritance from his children who die intestate.

AXIOM.—As a rule, tools cannot be seized, but there are some exceptions. Your best course will be to apply to the magistrate of your district for a restitution order. This will not involve any expense. The application must be made in person.

W. WALLACE.—The translation is "a sister is a welcome guest to a sister."

"A BOON TO THE APPLIED."—Johnson's Galvanic and Electro-Therapeutic Appliances contain all recent improvements in medical electricity, and the outcome of twenty years' practical experience (approved by scientific authorities and medical practitioners).



## FOR SALE.

**Messrs. C. W. BIGGS and CO.**  
5, WILTON-ROAD (Facing Victoria Station), R.W.  
HOTEL, PUBLIC, and BEERHOUSE, VALUABLE, and  
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

The oldest established and most reliable offices for the sale of  
Businesses, and every description of Trade, in London,  
and every part of the Kingdom, and in Foreign Countries,  
such as access to and from all parts of town and country,  
thus offering great facilities for both vendors and purchasers.

**COUNTRY BEERHOUSE**, pretty part of Kent; nicely  
situated; low rent; sure living trade; price all at only £140.

**SHOREDITCH BEERHOUSE** (to. C. next D. E.); A 1 position  
facing sea and sand; rent only £15; sure living trade; price  
all at only £15; nice home; fixtures included; terms of sale;  
money lent from 3 per cent; to purchase or to let.

**COUNTRY PUBLIC**, Heds, situated in a most pretty and  
healthy spot; low rent; sure living trade; free for spirits;  
price, including fixtures, £100—BIGGS and CO.

**FULLY-LICENSED HOUSE**, near the Aquarium; good  
lease; moderate rent; now doing a genuine and profitable  
trade; to a business man possession can be arranged with £125  
each—BIGGS and CO.

**FREE BEERHOUSE**, Clerkenwell Common; held on lease at  
a low rent; sure living trade; eminent London brewer;  
books many books; only £70 cash required—Personally.

**CIGAR and TOBACCO**, Westminster; rent only £20; part  
of a free living trade; price, including stock, £20.

**CONFECTIONERY and TOYS**, Brixton; rent £20; part  
of a good living trade; easily managed; suit a lady; price  
£15 all at; nice home and home—BIGGS and CO.

**BOOT and SHOE**, Forest Hill; rent £25; now doing a fair  
trade; price £25; nice house, with private entrance.

**GROCERY and GENERAL**, Venetian; lease 16 years; rent  
moderate; part let off; price only £15; taking £25  
weekly; terms 15 years—BIGGS and CO.

**PASSINGHAM and HALL**, 12, GRAFTON-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

These directions of SELLING or PURCHASING a  
HOTEL, PUBLIC or BEERHOUSE, COFFEE and DINING-  
ROOM, or a BUSINESS of any description.

Should you require any information of PASSINGHAM M and  
HALL, all business, including fixtures, £1,400.

Selection, town and country; printed register gratis. Telephone number, 3,284.

**£2000 ALL AT—CAPITAL SEASIDE HOTEL**, South Coast; good returns £1,500 yearly, as  
nearly half profit; also modern built premises with stabling,  
stable; bargain—PASSINGHAM.

**£2500—OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT**, doing a thorough bond trade of £2,  
weekly; part of an excellent trade; fixtures included; terms  
licences attached; noble corner; close to important railway  
station; handsome bar, marble top counter, nice dining-rooms;  
smoking, and bed-rooms; rent entirely cleared; first-  
class investment—PASSINGHAM and HALL.

**£650 ACCEPTED—COUNTRY HOTEL**, with 4,  
500 miles of excellent drainage; only 15 miles from  
London; has always done a thorough good trade; nice home,  
garden, and meadow; under excellent brewer; free for spirits.

**£300 CASH—FREE FULLY LICENSED**, Tavern; rent £10 monthly; brewer Charrington and Co.; only very small income.

**£250 CASH—FREE FULLY LICENSED**, COUNTRY HOUSE, near Blackfriars-road; trade £100 monthly; long lease; low rent; densely populated  
district—PASSINGHAM and HALL.

**£200 CASH—FREE BEERHOUSE**, 1,000 yards from Victoria Station; trade £100 monthly; part of a  
good trade; nice home; fixtures included; terms 15 years—  
PASSINGHAM and HALL.

**£120 CASH—NICE BEERHOUSE**, 10, BONNY-STREET, Camden Town Station. (Established 1869.)

**£175 CASH—CORNER PUBLIC**, Kent; easy  
trade; entirely free from brewers and  
distillers; handsome premises; long lease; moderate  
rent; large house; good repair; could easily do £100 monthly  
worked over; now under management—BLUETT.

**£170 CASH, about value only—COUNTRY INN**, near station; 16 miles out; taking £20 monthly;

spirits free; capital brewers; stable; garden; property  
good; room; good kitchen; good fixtures; and sun-  
dries; good position; rent only £10; bargain; should be seen  
at once; stamp for reply—BLUETT.

**£100 CASH—FREE BEERHOUSE**, 1,000 yards from Victoria Station; trade £100 monthly; part of a  
good trade; nice home; fixtures included; terms 15 years—  
HAYNES.

**£120 CASH—COMMANDING INN**, 20 miles; noble bar;  
well-furnished; weekly auctions in yard; trade £100  
monthly; well furnished; though; 10 bed-rooms; trade  
canteens; has done £100 monthly; part of a  
good trade; nice home; fixtures included; terms 15 years—  
HAYNES.

**£120 CASH—COUNTRY PUBLIC**, 10, BONNY-STREET, Camden Town Station. (Established 1869.)

**£180 CASH—VALUATION—CORNER PUBLIC**,  
Hastings, close to sea; doing a nice  
business; season commanding; free for spirits; rent cleared during year;  
capital brewers; wife's sessions illness compels sale; same  
hands—BLUETT, above.

**MR. OSCAR F. CALVI,**  
AUCTIONEER and VALUER,  
57, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN,  
LONDON, W.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

**£165—PUBLIC-HOUSE, and TRADE VALUERS,** 12, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN,  
LONDON, W.C.

**£500 ALL AT—COUNTRY PUBLIC and HOTEL;**  
principal house in the town; 10 bed-rooms; trade £100  
monthly; no change; those above to sell; buy registered  
firms; no cash—HAYNES.

**£500—FAMILY COMMERCIAL HOTEL**, well  
known, old-established concern; returns £2,000; elaborately furnished; 16 rooms, loose boxes, horse,  
carriages, wagons, dog-cart; rent £25; a first-class investment;  
strongly recommended; pretty spot, Essex—HAYNES.

**£120 CASH—NICE BEERHOUSE**, 10, BONNY-STREET, Camden Town Station. (Established 1869.)

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**£120 CASH—MODERN BUILT**, near Finsbury Park; trade approaches £100 monthly; part of a  
good trade; nice home; fixtures included; terms 15 years—  
HAYNES.

**£100 CASH—FREE BEERHOUSE**, 10, BONNY-STREET, Camden Town Station. (Established 1869.)

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**£120 CASH—COUNTRY PUBLIC</**

